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WASHINGTON.

Important Question Pending in the Court of Claims.

CAPTURED PROPERTY.

Scheme to Divide Kentucky into Two Judicial Districts.

THE NEW YORK FRAUDS.

Important Changes to be Made in the Standing Committees of the Senate.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

LIVELY SEASON AT THE CAPITAL ANTICIPATED.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

IMPORTANT TO SOUTHERN CLAIMANTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—A question of great interest to Southern claimants is to be decided at the approaching term of the Court of Claims. The solicitor of the United States at the late term interposed a plea in the cotton cases and all other cases of captured and abandoned property, that the rebellion was suppressed June 1, 1865, when Kirby Smith surrendered his forces, and that claimants under the statute must prefer their claims in the court within two years after the suppression of the rebellion, and that all claims preferred after June, 1867, must be dismissed. It is understood that upon a previous argument the court was equally divided, and that question is now to be argued before a full bench of judges.

OFFICES FOR THE FAITHFUL.

A bill has been prepared and will be offered in Congress, providing for the division of Kentucky into two judicial districts. It is said the business is entirely too much for one Judge to dispose of, but it is also pretty well ascertained that another object is to secure positions for Radicals who are eager for loaves and fishes.

THE NEW YORK FRAUDS.

Judge Fullerton, who, under the direction of the President, has been looking into the whisky fraud cases in New York, arrived this morning, but was unable to obtain an interview with the President to-day. He remains over till to-morrow at the request of Mr. Johnson, when he will lay before the Executive his budget of evidence. It is represented that he will establish guilty connivance of several officials in these frauds, and that proofs are so clear and convincing the President will scarcely dare fail to act thereon and suspend the delinquents.

FALSE CHARGES.

It is proper to state also that the President entertains the opinion that the charges made against Judge Fullerton in New York, at the instance of the whisky ring, were for sinister purposes, and that they had no good foundation.

THE OHIO SUPERVISORSHIP.

The rejection of Wm. Cornely as Supervisor of the Southern District of Ohio, as anticipated in these dispatches some days since, occurred yesterday. This recommendation was made by Mr. Schenck, and the Commissioner steadily declined the consideration of any other name until the Secretary rejected it. Shenck will now have another name to submit to the Commissioner. It is said that Milt. Magrue, who could be confirmed, declines accepting the position. These are treaty candidates for the place.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President, it is now stated, will not transmit his message to Congress until Tuesday, and that no advance copies will be furnished papers.

EXTRA COMPENSATION.

The clerks are evidently not going to let their just claim for extra compensation go by default. A committee has been appointed, composed of delegates from the several departments, to take charge of the matter and push their claims before Congress.

APPOINTMENTS.

Geo. W. Platt was appointed storekeeper of the Second District of Cincinnati, Terrence McGarrogill, storekeeper, and Henry Wilson, guager, Sixth Kentucky District.

VOLUNTEER COUNSEL.

It may be added that Charles O'Conor, Clarence A. Seward, and other prominent lawyers of New York, are so fully convinced of Fullerton's innocence, that they have volunteered in his defence.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

Judge Trumbull has been engaged for some days in remodeling committees of the Senate, and his suggestions in that respect will be submitted to a committee, who, as usual will decide thereon. Important changes will be made.

LIVELY TIMES AHEAD.

All indications point to an unusually busy and gay season in Washington this winter. A considerable number of members of both Houses are already here, and the same may be said of those belonging to the third House, as well as of private individuals who purpose to spend the winter here in the capacity of lookers-on, with a view of having as good a time as possible. A good many more of all the classes enumerated will be here within a day or two, either by themselves or agents, for the purpose of securing desirable quarters for the season before sending on their baggage, etc.

[To the Associated Press.]

Important if True—Gen. Grant and Senator Wade—Narrow Escape of Ben. Butler.

GOSSIP.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—In a conversation recently Senator Cameron told a Washington correspondent that firmness in the administration of the laws will restore tranquility, and that firmness is what the country obtains in Grant. The night before the vote was taken on impeachment he said Gen. Grant visited Ben. Wade to urge on him the restoration of Sheridan to his command in Louisana as soon as he (Wade) became President. Butler, he said, came near being the present President. Lincoln wanted him to run on the ticket in 1864 for Vice President, but Butler then thought it an exceptional place.

FORCE REDUCED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Upon the recommendation of a special Treasury agent, concurred in by the Collector, Mr. McCulloch has issued an order making a large reduction in the force employed in the custom-house in New Orleans.

EXPERIMENTAL FIRING

at Fort Delaware, which is attended by the Secretary of war and other prominent officers of the army, will continue to-morrow.

CONSCIENCE FUND.

Since November, 1863, the sum of $966,000 has been received by the Treasury for what is known as the conscience fund.

FINANCIAL.

Of the $201,476,000 of registered bonds issued during the last fiscal year, nearly $27,000,000 were in exchange for coupon bonds, the amount of currency, United States notes and coupons destroyed during the fiscal year was $147,000,000. An average of 35,000 pounds of legal bonds and fractional currency are destroyed by maceration once in ten days.

RAILROADS.

A meeting of influential citizens of Washington, representing a large amount of capital, to-day adopted a report recommending charters for the National Railroad North, the National Railroad South, the National Chesapeake Railroad to Point Lookout, and a National Transportation Railroad to the nearest eligible point on Chesapkake Bay.

NEW ENGLAND.

Temperance Convention—Gen. Grant's Movements.

BOSTON, November 3.—The Christian Temperance Convention continued in session to-day. Opinions were expressed by some of the leading speakers that all Christians should withdraw from fellowship with those ministers of churches that favored the use of intoxicating drinks. Upon the question of a prohibitory law there was some division and a very warm debate, but no action was taken. Resolutions were adopted recommending the general circulation of pledges and the calling of other conventions.

Gen. Grant spent a couple of hours at Harvard College this afternoon in company with Judges Bigelow and Clifford and Professor Peabody. He visited most of the places of interest on the grounds. On returning to the hotel he sat down to dinner in a very quiet way with the City Council. The Mayor made a brief address of welcome. Grant responded in a few words, this being all the formality. They made a visit to the Central Club, where he was introduced to many of the members. He goes to Lowell to-morrow morning to visit the mills, and in the afternoon he leaves for Providence, where he will be the guest of Gov. Burnside.

MINNESOTA.

Convention of Christians—Cold Weather.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 3.—The State Convention of Christians met in the Opera House Wednesday night. One thousand persons were present. Rev. M. Hatfield, D. D., and D. L. Moody, of Chicago, and others, addressed the assembly. This was the largest religious gathering ever held in the State.

The lumber mills have closed for the winter. Ice is forming in the river. Lumbermen are departing for the pineries, and camps are forming. The mercury is thirty degrees above zero.

OHIO.

Second Day's Proceedings of the National Board of Trade.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.—The Convention was called to order at a quarter past 9 o'clock this morning by President Farley.

The Rev. J. L. Robertson opened the session with a short prayer.

A communication was received from the Western Union Telegraph Company, tendering the free use of the telegraph to the members for the purpose of transmitting messages to their families and friends.

Communications were received from the Young's Men's Christian Association and the School Board inviting the members to visit them. Read and thanks returned.

Mr. Randolph, of Chicago, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, presented a verbal report recommending the admission of delegates from the Corn and Flour Exchange of Baltimore, which report was adopted.

The same reported the delegates from the Dubuque Board of Trade; and, on motion of Mr. Kirtland, of Baltimore, it was moved that the delegates be admitted. Adopted.

The same reported in favor of admitting delegates from the Memphis Chamber of Commerce. Adopted.

The same reported in opposition to the admission of delegates from the Springfield (Ohio) Board of Trade. Recommitted to the committee.

The Executive Council reported concerning the civil service bill, and, on motion of Mr. Wetherill, of Philadelphia, the Board was asked to favor the passage of the bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, at the last session of Congress. The whole subject was laid on the table. The next section of the report was that the Executive Council renew the application to Congress for a charter. Adopted. The same in reference to the cental system was referred back.

A communication from the Detroit Board of Trade, concerning the copper interests of the country, was referred to the executive council. Another from the Louisville Board of Trade, concerning the channels of the Ohio and Missippi rivers, was referred to the executive committee. A communication from the United States Mail Line Company, tendering the steamer America for a pleasure excursion, was read, the invitation declined, and the thanks of the board returned for the kind offer.

The following resolutions, offered by the Chicago Board of Trade, were the cause of a great deal of discussion, the delegates from the East generally opposing their passage, while the Western representatives as strongly advocated the passage of the same. They were finally adopted by a vote of 49 for and 26 against.

WHEREAS, The custom prevails in most cities at the seaboard of selling produce, provisions, and other property nominally for cash, in reality upon a credit to the purchaser of from five to fifteen days; and whereas, the western or interior consignor of such property has been in many cases obliged to suffer loss by credit so given by his consignee to irresponsible parties, and at other times has been obliged to pay largely for guarantee by his consignee of sales on credit,

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the National Board of Trade that all sales of grain, flour, provisions, and other similar property consigned for sale on owner's account to commission merchants, should be sold for cash on delivery.

Resolved, That this body recommend to local organizations associated with it the adoption of such regulations touching the sale and payment for property as will conform to the spirit of the foregoing resolutions.

Mr. Trezevant, of Memphis, submitted the following resolution, which was referred:

Resolved, That it is the manifest interest of both Government and people that the construction of railroads should be encouraged by the former, and this can be done by permitting railroad iron to be imported free of duty.

Mr. Wetherell, of Philadelphia, offered the following, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That this Board memorialize Congress to so modify the National Bank act as to require the National Banks to make statements of their condition, not upon any fixed or variable data, but at periods not less than four times a year, to be determined from time to time by the Comptroller, and always antecedent to the date of notification and of required return.

Hincken, of N. Y., submitted a resolution in favor of the admission of foreign built ships to American register, which was referred to a special committee of seven.

On motion of Mr. Carpenter the following resolution from the Boston Board of Trade was referred to the same committee:

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade respectfully and earnestly urges upon the Congress of the United States, the enactment of such measures of relief to foreign and domestic commerce of the United States as shall enable us to compete with the commerce of other nations on the ocean, and thereby permit the promoters of our merchant marine to regain for our country her proud position on the high seas from which she has been driven by the late war of rebellion.

The next question in the order of business was announced to be the resolution of the Baltimore Board of Trade recommending to the National Board to adopt energetic measures for securing such international legislation as will secure the private property of beligerents on the ocean the freedom from seizure granted to that of neutrals.

The subject was ably discussed by Messrs. Chalmers, Taylor, G. F. Davis, Ropes, Nazro, Winson, Leroy and others.

Mr. Ropes, of Boston, read a series of resolutions on this subject adopted by the Board of Trade of that city, which the delegates from Baltimore accepted with slight amendment as expressive of the sentiments they desired adopted, viz.:

WHEREAS, War in all its forms is repugnant to the spirit of christianity and the genius of civilization, and opposed to the development of industry as well as the mental and moral progress of society; and whereas, the success of every effort tending to mitigate its horrors and diminish the motives and temptations to its provocation is greatly to be desired and in every way promoted and encouraged; and whereas, the Government of the United States has already given repeated evidences of its desire to mitigate to the utmost these evils, particularly those of maritime warfare, by proposing to abolish not only privateering, but all warfare on or seizure of private property at sea, whether of belligerents or neutrals, and whether by national armed ships or otherwise; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board heartily approves and indorses the principle of immunity of all private property, excepting only contraband of war, upon the high seas, and pledges itself to co-operate heartily with the efforts of enlightened statesmen and philanthropists in all parts of the world, to obtain its practical and permanent recognition by our own and all other nations, and would respectfully urge upon Congress legislation to this desired end.

Resolved, That local organizations, component parts of this body, urge action in their respective boards to the furtherance of this object.

The resolutions were referred.

The following from the St. Louis Board of Trade was taken up:

We recommend a declaration in favor of the adoption by the General Government of measures to cheapen and extend telegraphic communication between the different points of the country by making it a part of its postal system.

Mr. Jenkins presented the following:

WHEREAS, The experience of European governments, where the telegraph system has been worked for years, and where its benefits have been enjoyed by a much larger number of the people in all the various walks of life, and at a cost of not over one-third the rates paid by the people of this country; and whereas, the Board of Trade of St. Louis are satisfied that the work of telegraphing could and should be performed in the United States as cheaply as in any country in the world, and believing that the blessings of telegraph communication between the several sections of our wide domain could be better and more fully brought within the reach of all classes at a very small cost; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to Congress to buy all the present lines of telegraph, or construct others in sufficient numbers as shall be found necessary to do the business of the country, unite the same to the postal system, and let them be under the same control, making it a part and parcel of the same service, in order that the rates of telegraphic messages can be so reduced as to make the maximum rate for a message of ten words twenty cents for five hundred miles, and in like ratio for service performed any greater distance.

Mr. Shryock, of St. Louis, presented the subject, and made a motion that Mr. Hubbard, a gentleman familiar with the telegraph system but not a delegate, be invited to address the Board on the subject.

Objection was made and the motion was ruled out.

Mr. Drake hoped the motion would not prevail. There would be no time to get back a report during the session. He thought it important that the Government should do something at once to cheapen telegraphic communication. He lived in a distant section, where the rates for telegraphic communication amounted almost to prohibition. The subject is before Congress in the shape of a bill proposing to locate an office in each important postoffice in the country; and, in order not to interfere with the postoffice revenue, each dispatch shall be required to have a three-cent stamp, and that, in order not to interfere with private capital, the present telegraph companies may become bidders for furnishing dispatches. He hoped the subject would not be referred, because the President was not posted as to what members were owners of telegraphic stock, and who would not therefore report favorably to the great interest.

Mr. Trezevant, of Memphis, referred to the time when letters cost 25 cents each. Within a quarter of a century postal rates have been reduced seven-eighths. Telegraphic dispatches may be reduced in the same way by the Government taking hold of the business. The Government does not cary the mails. It lets out the work by contract, and so it may do with the telegraph system, with the same advantage to the people.

The resolutions were referred to a special committee of seven, consisting of Messrs. Jenkins, Shryock, Drake, Brunot, Trezevant, Stanard and Carpenter.

The President called the attention of the convention to a letter he had just received from the mayor of the city of Cincinnati. It invited the delegation to partake of a social supper on Friday evening, at Pike's Opera Hall. He proposed that a committee of two be named to draft a vote of thanks and acceptance of Mayor Wilstach's invitation.

The convention then adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Meeting of the Electoral College—Progress of Brown, the Oarsman.

WHEELING, Dec. 3.—The electoral college yesterday cast its five electoral votes for Grant and Colfax.

Brown, the champion oarsman, in his match against time, reached this city yesterday afternoon in his shell, making the trip from Pittsburg in twenty-four hours. He started for Cincinnati at three o'clock this morning.

NEW YORK.

Comments of the Press on the Resignation of the British Ministry and Election Frauds in New York—Letter from Gen. O. O. Howard—Erie Litigation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The Herald says of the resignation of the British ministry that the prompt response to the will of the British people, as popularly expressed, will be regarded with satisfaction by both the friends and foes of the late Premier. There was, in fact, no alternative, and it would be a happy thing for our own country if every cabinet minister should feel obliged to tender his resignation to the President whenever the popular will has been expressed in opposition to the measures of an existing administration. The policy of the new British ministry will no doubt soon be developed. In the meantime we await the course of events in Great Britain with profound interest. They may be pregnant with significant consequences, not only to the future of the whole British Empire, but the progress of liberalism among European nations generally.

The Times, in an article on the alleged frauds in the election in the State, while urging measures by the courts for the prevention of future irregularities, says: The electoral college having declared the vote of the State, no power can call into existence the board of canvassers, or reverse the result.

The same paper editorially refers to the denunciation by what is called the agricultural press of the bottomless villainy of New York, and says: The occasional foul-dealing we hear of in no way affects the general fair dealing which dominates among business men and in all business and financial circles. Nowhere, it adds, is commercial integrity more generally prevalent, and nowhere else are such efforts made to ferret out rascality and bring the guilty to justice.

A letter is published by General Barnard setting forth the utter inefficiency of our forts at present to compete with the service ordnance of our own and other countries.

The World to-day in an article on the election of Mayor Hall says that in his new position he can help get rid of corrupt commissioners, he can do something toward giving clean streets, he can assist in devising a new system of wharves and piers, he can push forward bridge schemes to Brooklyn and Hoboken, he can aid in forwarding the under and overground railways, and in all needed improvements which will keep our population on the island to assist in paying taxes.

The Tribune says it is understood that heavy frauds have been discovered by the custom officers, and some of the operators arrested. Also, that a large quantity of imported cigars, silks and cloaks, have been seized, valued at not less than $100,000. It is said that a conspiracy existed among persons charged with the protection of revenues, to cheat the Government, and enrich themselves by running through goods on which only nominal duties, or none, were paid.

An effort is making to have the public libraries here opened Sundays and holidays for the benefit of working men.

Rev. Dr. Littlejohn has accepted the Episcopal bishopric of Long Island.

It is reported that the Erie Company will proceed at once to lay a third or narrow gauge rail, to make connection via the suspension bridge at Niagara, by a new road, with the Michigan Central to Chicago.

Commodore Vanderbilt is said to have been an extensive purchaser of New York Central stocks on margins at 119 to 123.

The regular Stock Board to-day, on recommendation of its Bond Committee, directed that North Carolina State bonds dated January 1, '66, and subsequently up to April 1, '68, inclusive; also, bonds issued under the funding act, ratified August 20, 1868, and dated October 1, 1868, be a good delivery for North Carolina new bonds; that all their new bonds for the present be called separately. This action of the board was caused by a claim that the acts of the State Assembly authorizing the issue of the Chatham and other railroad bonds were unconstitutional in failing to provide for the interest on the bonds by levying a specific tax.

A letter is published from General O. O. Howard to General Brown, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Virginia, giving his reasons for closing up all but the claim division and educational work. He says:

I have no doubt that a continuance of the Bureau in those States not yet reconstructed would, in many respects, be beneficial to freedmen, but I do not think its continuance absolutely necessary. Without other aid to protect their lives or secure to them their political rights, it is very true in many parts of the late slave States it is difficult for colored men to get justice in inferior courts. In many courts of these States his rights are neglected or positively disregarded. Among a certain class a prejudice exists often amounting to hatred, which only time can eradicate.

The conduct of this class may be restrained by the wholesome enforcement of law, but cannot be rectified by the officers of this bureau. This has been clearly demonstrated in the States which have been reconstructed. In the unreconstructed States the protection can still be extended in a more summary way by the military commander through his officers, under the authority of the reconstruction acts. Gen. Howard adds that the civil authorities should supply the poor people with food, but if it is necessary to prevent suffering the Government can continue a limited issue of supplies through its military officers. He will continue the school work in Virginia with all the means at his command, a portion of the appropriation therefor remaining unexpended.

The Erie matter came up again to-day before Judge Sutherland, on the motion made yesterday to have Judge Cardoza's order vacated. Judge S. took occasion to state that the counsel for the plaintiffs in going before Judge Cardoza and arguing the motion had virtually admitted his (Cardoza's) jurisdiction, and compromised any right they might have had before him (Sutherland) to vacate the order of Cardoza. Having thus compromised themselves he would not further allow them to compromise his rights in the matter, and therefore he should allow the case to remain on the calendar without making any order. He also defended his previous action as being the result of conscientious and careful study of the papers before him, and then the case by consent went over till to-morrow.

ILLINOIS.

Cattle Commissioners' Convention—Propositions Submitted.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—At the evening session of the Cattle Commissioners' Convention, in Springfield, Hon. J. Stanton Gould, chairman of the committee to prepare a draft of a law to be recommended to the several States, reported that it was found impracticable to prescribe a law in form, and that general statements had been agreed upon, as follows:

The committee to which Dr. Tousend, of Indiana, and Mr. Humes, of Pennsylvania, had been added, and the committee of the American Cattle Commissioners' convention, respectfully recommend to the legislatures of the several States represented therein, to give effect by legal enactment to the following general propositions, which are believed to embody principles of the greatest importance, not only for the welfare of the cattle interests, but for the security of the people themselves.

Sec. 1. Art. 1. Three commissioners, or such other number as the members of the legislature may deem proper, shall be appointed by some competent authority to hold office for five years, and shall report annually to the legislature.

Second—Such commissioners shall watch over the general welfare of the animals within the State for which they were appointed, and particularly preventing the spread of dangerous diseases among them, and of protecting the people of the State against the danger arising from the consumption of diseased meat.

Third—They may from time to time appoint such assistant commissioners to aid them in the discharge of their duties as the welfare of the public may require.

Fourth—They shall have power to administer oaths and to prescribe, from time to time, such rules and regulations as may be necessary to accomplish the objects of this appointment.

Fifth—They shall give public notice of the outbreak of any dangerous disease, and such practical directions for its avoidance as they may deem necessary.

Sixth—They may either place such diseased animals in quarantine, or cause them to be killed, as may seem necessary for the public protection; but in the latter case they may cause an appraisal of such cattle to be made, and the county or State shall pay such proportion of the appraised value as may be provided by law.

Sec. 2. Art. 1. The Commissioners or any Assistant Commissioners located on the frontier of the State shall, at such times as may be prescribed by the Commissioners, have power to inspect all the cattle bought into such State, whether by railroad cars, vessels, or common roads, and shall have power to detain such railroad cars, vessels, and droves of animals on common roads long enough to make proper inspection of them for the purpose of ascertaining their sanitary condition. No animals shall be permitted to enter the State which shall be deemed by such Assistant Commissioners to be capable of diffusing the disease. No train shall be allowed to proceed unless the animals contained therein have been supplied with food and water and rest in the next twenty-four hours preceding the time of such inspection. All animals shall rest and have access to food and water for twenty-four hours after having traveled for a similar period.

Fifth—The railroad companies shall provide suitable yards for the feeding, watering, and resting of the animals traveling on their trains, and for quarantine purposes, which shall be kept in a cleanly and wholesome condition to the satisfaction of the commissioner.

Sixth—Each train on leaving its point of departure shall have certificates signed by an assistant commissioner, which shall certify that all the animals are in a healthy condition at the time of its departure, and such certificates and indorsements thereon of the time of retiring and time of the departure of train at subsequent resting and feeding places shall be exhibited to the proper authorities whenever required.

Seventh.—Proper penalties shall be inserted in the law to prevent the bribery of officers charged with the execution of these provisions.

Eighth—Proper penalties should also be provided for those who interfere with or resist officers charged with the execution of these provisions.

THE DOMINION.

Policy Sustained—Rivers and Canals Frozen Up.

TORONTO, Dec 3.—After a long debate in the House, a resolution was adopted by a large majority sustaining the Government in its policy of refusing endowments to sectarian institutions.

OTTAWA, Dec. 3.—The river is frozen over, and yesterday the water was lower in Rideau canal than it has been for many winters.

MONTREAL, Dec 3.—Ferryboats have ceased running, and the harbor is quite deserted. The canal below Wellington bridge is completely frozen up.

FOREIGN.

Comments of the London Press on the Resignation of the Ministry.

BANQUET AT BIRMINGHAM.

The New Ministry and the Alabama Negotiations.

A STRAW FROM MR. BRIGHT.

Popular Demonstrations Suppressed in France.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

ESPATERO TENDERED THE TEMPORARY DICTATORSHIP.

&c., &c., &c.

[BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

GLADSTONE.

LONDON, November 3.—Gladstone has gone to Windsor.

NEW MINISTRY.

Parliament will hold only a formal meeting on the 10th and then adjourn to the 15th of February to give time for the selection of a new ministry.

BANQUET.

Reverdy Johnson was entertained at a banquet last night by the Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham. Mr. Bright was one of the guests. Mr. Johnson, in response to the usual complimentary toast, referred to the change in the ministry, and said he knew that those who were likely succeed to the government were anxious to continue the present policy in the negotiations between England and the United States.

MR. BRIGHT

said that the presence of the American Minister is proof that the United States forgives its enemies in England as freely as it has forgiven rebels in America. He reviewed the policy of the British Government during the rebellion in the United States, and deplored its action in recognizing the rebels as belligerents. He rejoiced in the prospect of a speedy and amicable settlement of the difficulties between England and America.

THE PRESS ON THE RESIGNATION.

The London Times comments with severity on Disraeli's resignation. It denounces his retreat as cowardly, and says it is unprecedented except in the case of the resignation of the Earl of Ripon, who had become a Premier, however, only during a recess. The Post, Telegraph, News, and Standard applaud the prompt action of the Premier as calculated to save the Queen from embarrassment and his party from needless mortification.

FRANCE.

DEMONSTRATION SUPPRESSED.

LONDON, Dec. 3—10 P. M.—Dispatches from Paris report that the police, fearing that a manifestation would be made in honor of Banden, took every precaution to prevent the people from assembling at the tomb. A large number of people however gathered in the neighborhood of Mont Martire Cemetery. The police dispersed the crowd, but they retired sullenly and continued for some time to occupy the neighboring streets. A few of the more obstinate persons were arrested, but there was no actual violence, and at last accounts all was quiet in the vicinity. One of the French journals which appeared yesterday with black border was immediately seized by the police. The persecution of editors and publishers for promoting the Banden subscription continues.

STRIKE ENDED.

The strike of printers of Paris has ended.

SPAIN.

TARIFF SCHEDULE.

MADRID, Dec. 3.—The Provisional Government has published a fixed tariff schedule for the Antilles, to take the place of the present shifting and arbitrary scale of custom duties.

LIEUT. GEN. SANSE

has been appointed Captain General of Porto Rico.

A PREDICTION.

The imperial newspaper predicts that if the Republicans succeed in the forthcoming elections a new ministry will be formed, with Esperato as Prime Minister, and Ozensa, Castes, Casteller, Figoroes, Somere, and Pierrao at the heads of departments.

DICTATOR.

Esperato has been asked to become temporary dictator of Spain.

TURKEY.

MUTUAL ADMIRATION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—A Constantinople letter to the Herald gives an account of the sentiments entertained by the Turkish Government and the people for the United States, and their anxiety about the policy this country may pursue towards the Ottoman Empire. The Turkish Government appreciates the greatness and power of the American Republic, and, seeing no probable cause for any serious difficulty between the two countries, is desirous of maintaining the most friendly relations, and of disabusing the public mind here of any erroneous impression with regard to Turkey.

HUNGARY.

WAR BUDGET.

PESTH, Dec. 3.—The Austrian delegation have passed the war budget. Czartorowski, the representative of the Poles, urged the adoption of the budget on the ground that Europe was in a dangerous state.

WALLACHIA.

GOVERNMENT POLICY.

BUCHARIS, Dec. 3.—The Premier of the new ministry, in a speech to his deputies, declared it would be the policy of the Government to respect treaties and observe their obligations to the Sublime Porte, and maintains strict neutrality toward foreign powers.

PRUSSIA.

BISMARCK.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—Count Bismarck has arrived in this city.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

The King of Prussia received the French Ambassador to-day, and assured him of his friendship for France intact.

SOUTH AMERICA.

AMERICAN SQUADRON.

LISBON, Dec. 3.—The American squadron had left for Ascension.

WASHBURNE

is daily expected at Rio.

INDIANA.

Publication of Testimony—Editors Fined for Contempt of Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 3.—The order of Judge Chapman of the Criminal Court, yesterday, prohibiting the publication of the testimony in the trial of Mrs. Clem, for the murder of Jacob Young and wife, is being disregarded by the morning papers. The reporters of the Sentinel and Journal were arrested this morning and fined $25 each for contempt of court. The managing editors of these papers were also arrested.

SPICY AND SPUNKY.

Reply of Mme. Parepa-Rosa to Clerical Strictures on Her Profession.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Nov. 25, 1868.

To the Editor of the Chicago Times:

Being a constant reader of your estimable paper, I have, of course, read the opinions, *pro* and *con*, of different clergymen, on the subject of a profession I have followed now for some years, both as an operatic and concert singer; and must express my surprise that any clergyman can throw such fearful aspersions on a profession which can only be followed by using the gifts of voice and memory which God alone can confer; and, as ladies can earn so little in any but a public performance, it is very hard that an honest woman should have such terms applied to her, merely by being obliged through circumstances to turn her talents to account. It is not right in a man, and particularly in a clergyman, to condemn a class he evidently does not know. I firmly assert that the ladies in my profession who are not virtuous women are the exception to the rule. I could mention scores of names, but will only name some of our prominent professional ladies, whom I personally have the pleasure of knowing, with few exceptions: Mme. Schumann, Miss Phillips, Mme. Sherrington, Miss Kellogg, Miss Hauck, Madame Viardot Garcia, Mrs. Seguin, Mrs. Edward Seguin, Madame Medori, Persiani, Sontag, Madame Miolan Carvalho, Miss Nilsson, Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, Madame de Giuli, Madame Harriers Wippern, Mrs. Bernard Richings, Miss Bateman, Miss Henriques, Madame Sainton Dolby, Clara Novello, &c. Having named those ladies, whose reputations are well known, is enough to prove the truth of what I say. As to our not being received into society, or among the familiar circles of the best families in all countries, is a new idea, as I am sure the experience of other artistes must be even with mine, in being made welcome everywhere, and not finding sufficient time from our avocations to accept all friendly invitations received.

I hope you will publish this hasty and quite unprepared vindication of my sister *artistes*, and express my strong feelings against being subjected to such sweeping aspersions by one who certainly ought to influence public opinion, having the advantage to give his stigma to any profession from the pulpit.

Again begging your pardon for taking your time and space, and hoping you will take into consideration my naturally wounded feelings, I remain, dear sir, truly yours,

EUPHROSYNE PAREPA ROSA.

THE SOUTH.

South Carolina Securities—Military Delegation Gone to Washington—Tennesseean Arrested—The Davis Trial—Proceedings in the Florida Case.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 3.—Within the last two weeks there has been a marked advance in the market prices of various State securities of South Carolina. Bills receivable have risen from 70 to 90, old bonds 57 to 65, and new bonds 52 to 57. Charleston city stock has also advanced about 10 per cent. The facts are regarded as an indication of increased public confidence, and a beginning of brighter times at the South.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 3.—Brevet Lieut. Col. Brindle, 24th infantry, with other officers from the Fourth Military District, have gone to Washington it is understood, for the purpose of defeating the object of the address and resolutions adopted by the Republican Convention on the 27th of November, asking Congress to recognize the adoption of the defeated constitution of this State contrary to the official report of the District Commander. Gen Gillem's report was made to and received by Congress five months ago.

A man named Wyan, hailing from Tennessee, has been arrested for having in his possession $3,000 in counterfeit currency in interest bearing notes, and a $30 counterfeit note of the National Bank of Indianapolis.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—The races at Metairie course were postponed on account of the rain.

RICHMOND, Dec. 3.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Chief Justice Chase on the bench, the argument was commenced on the motion to quash the indictment against Jeff. Davis.

Robert Ould, counsel for Davis, argued that the 14th amendment punished him by disfranchisement, and his punishment was chosen by the voice of the American people as a merciful substitute for the penalties of death and confiscation contained in the Constitution; that the punishment of Davis commenced on the date of the adoption of the 14th article, and he cannot now be punished in any other way than that pointed out by the will of the people, expressed in their Constitution, which repeals all former provisions made for those who engaged in rebellion; that the 14th article is that latest expression intended expressly for and covering the cases of all who engaged in the late rebellion, and that no man can be punished twice for the same offense.

R. D. Dodd, counsel for the United States, said Mr. Ould's proposition was in the nature of things entirely new and was unexpected to the Government counsel, and he expected also the court.

The Chief Justice said the argument of the counsel was not unexpected to the court, he having supposed that, after the announcement that this motion to quash the indictment was based on the fourteenth article, that this line of argument would be pursued.

Time was given the Government counsel to refer, and the court took recess.

After reassembling Gov. Wells and District Attorney Beach for the Government replied, contending that the 14th amendment merely created a disability and not a penalty, which is the subject of judicial sentence, and was not inconsistent with the act against treason. The amendment was permanent and prospective, and could not reasonably be construed as intended to repeal the existing punishments for past of future treason. The court then adjourned. Dana closes to-morrow for the Government and O'Connor for Davis.

The corner-stone of the monument for the Confederate dead at Hollywood Cemetery was laid to-day.

TALLAHASSA, December 3.—In the Supreme Court to-day Attorney General Meeks' motion to make the rule nisi absolute was granted, and the process was ordered, when Lieutenant Governor Gleason appeared by counsel and waived the process, and filed a demurrer. He then presented a petition under the United States civil rights bill to remove the case to the United States Circuit Court. The court adjourned after hearing Col. Sanderson's argument against the demurrer. The decision on this point will probably be rendered to-morrow.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Half Million Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—At 6 o'clock this evening a fire broke out in the lower story of a large building on Market street, above Sixth, occupied as a wholesale drug store, by Morris, Perrott & Co., almost instantly the flames enveloped the whole building, and in less than a quarter of an hour, nothing remained but the walls.

The fire then extended east and west, destroying on either side large buildings, occupied by dealers in hats, shoes, hardware, furnishing, etc. It is reported that a fireman fell off the roof of adjoining building into the flames.

The following are sufferers: Morris, Periott, & Co., drugs, total loss; Kilburn & Gates, furniture dealers, total loss; Ellis & Bro., wire cloth, total loss.

The total loss by the fire will probably reach $500,000. It is impossible now to state the loss of each party. The report of a fireman being killed is not confirmed. Several were injured by falling through the hatchways.

CUFFEE'S CUPBOARD.

Gen. Howard on the Continuation of the Freedmen's Bureau.

[From the special to the Cincinnati Gazette, 3d.]

A considerable effort has been making for some time from various quarters to induce General Howard to recommend the further continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau, in the belief that his recommendation would have great weight with Congress. He said nothing on the question in his annual report, but contented himself with assuming that the general work would close at New Years, and making recommendations in that assumption. He has now, however, discussed that matter in detail in a letter to General Brown, Assistant Commissioner for Virginia, and brings forward his reasons for closing up all but the claim, division, and educational work, which the country will probably accept as conclusive against further continuance of the Bureau as a whole. His important letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1, 1868.

To Brevet Brig. Gen. O. Brown, Assistant Commissioner, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have carefully examined those parts of your report urging the necessity of continuing the operations of the Bureau in Virginia. The reasons presented are worthy of grave consideration. I have no doubt that a continuance of the Bureau in those States not yet reconstructed would, in many respects, be beneficial to the freedmen. But I do not think its continuance absolutely necessary, or adequate, without other aid, to protect their lives or to secure to them their political rights. The primitive object of the Bureau, as I understood and interpreted the law, was to give relief in such a way as to prepare the freedman for his new condition; to aid him during the transition period from slavery to freedom, by a United States Agency, presumed to be free from local prejudice; to protect him in the enjoyment of his natural and acquired rights immediately consequent on emancipation; to inaugurate and secure a system of free labor, and to foster and develop education. I think much has been accomplished toward this during the three years' continuance of the Bureau, and that we now ought, with the protection which wise legislation has thrown around him, to give him a fair trial under its provisions. It is very true that in many parts of the late slave States it is difficult for the colored man to get justice in the inferior courts. In many counties of all these States his rights are neglected or positively disregarded. Among certain classes a prejudice often amounting to hatred, too, exists, which only time can eradicate. The conduct of this class may be restrained by the wholesome enforcement of law, but cannot be rectified by the officers of this Bureau. This has been clearly demonstrated in the States which have been reconstructed. My officers and agents have had very little power, when not supported by the military or local civil authority, to protect the exercise of the right of suffrage or other rights given by the new Constitution and recently enacted laws of the State in the unreconstructed States. This protection can still be extended in a more summary way by the military commander through his officers under the authority of the reconstruction acts. All that is needed is a good set of officers with the right man in command.

In your State the admirable system of military commissioners, inaugurated by General Schofield, if carried out as designed, it seems to me, will afford all protection guaranteed by reconstruction laws or the several acts relating to the organization of the Bureau. I am satisfied that all the wants in this direction, suggested in your report, can and should be met by the Post Commander, through orders of the Commanding General. In fact, that if the whole responsibility rests with him, he can afford better protection than is now afforded, when the responsibility is divided between him and the Assistant Commissioners.

The Post Commanders, or other military officers on duty in your State, can very properly be intrusted with the same duties now performed by the revenue officers. The distribution of rations in Virginia for the last year has been principally confined to Richmond and the large cities. The same necessity may exist during the coming winter. It is time that the civil authorities assume this burden. I am aware that they represent their inability to supply the poor, and are prone to neglect the colored paupers. I am satisfied that if their disposition to aid all, without distinction of race or color, were equal to their means, there would be little difficulty in the way.

So long as the bureau is continued, or the General Government continues to support the pauper class, the local authorities will neglect to do so. But if it is necessary, in order to prevent suffering, for the Government to continue a limited issue of supplies, this may be done through a military officer. The military commander has also power, I believe, to enforce the support of paupers by the civil authorities in counties which, in his judgment, are able to do so.

I can continue the school work in Virginia, and energize its operations with all the means at my command. This I believe to be the wisest expenditure of the balance of the funds devoted to it by law that can be made for the freedmen, and for those white children we can reach under the term loyal refugees. Their education is more important than all else, and through schools we can reach the end we all seek more directly than in any other way. I am therefore anxious to be able to expend as much as possible of the appropriation remaining on hand for educational work, rather than use it for purposes which can as well be accomplished by other means. I hope to give you all the aid necessary for keeping up your schools. The officers left in your State for the work can continue to act as advisers and friends of the freedmen, and can exert as much and perhaps more moral influence than they do now.

The number, it is true, will be limited, but the nature of this duty will necessarily carry them into all portions of the State, and bring them into direct and constant communication with the freedmen.

I believe none of us have wished to engraft the Freedmen's Bureau, as a permanent institution, on our Government. This being the case, its substantial removal can as easily be effected now as at any subsequent time. The educational relief is doubly limited, first, by the small balance of funds devoted to this object, and secondly, by the prompt adoption of the school system by the several States.

Following a loyal reconstruction, a little aid, such as the General Government is now affording, in conjunction with the contributions of benevolent societies and freedmen themselves, will be enough to keep alive the school interest till the State system shall actually replace our work, as has been done already partially in Tennessee. The normal schools, academies, and colleges will of course have to depend merely, as all such have done throughout our land in the past, on private donations. They are, however, so important to bring up the standard of education and keep alive a general interest in it, that I am anxious to give them this year every possible impulse.

Very truly yours, O. O. HOWARD,
Maj. Gen. and Freedmen's Commissioner.

LINCOLN IN A NEW CHARACTER.

The Truth of History—Johnston's Surrender to Sherman.

[From Wilkes' Spirit.]

The whirligig of time has brought about some remarkable revenges during the last seven years of our history. Many a military bubble has been pricked; many a name which early in the war filled every ear has been deservedly forgotten; and, on the other hand, many a really great man has outlived slander and misconception, and is honored with all the more heartiness now, because time was when we refused him the laurels he deserved. It is not so many years since Grant was set down as an obstinate blunderer, and at the turning point of his career it was for a while in doubt whether he should be sent back in disgrace to private life or allowed to march forward in that glorious path which he discerned, but his superiors did not. A more remarkable example, however, of the triumph of truth and justice is afforded in the case of Sherman. He perceived long before anybody else the magnitude which the campaign in the Mississippi valley must assume; and, when he told the Government how large an army would be needed in that department, men called him a lunatic. Costly experience convinced us that Sherman was right, and we had to call upon him at last to do the work in which so many pet Generals had failed. His capacity as a commander has been fully vindicated; but there is another side to his character which has been suffered to remain in the shade, and this, too, is now to be cleared. It has been the fashion to decry his political sagacity. The terms of surrender which he granted to Johnston excited a clamor throughout the Northern States. "If the agreement had been carried out," writes one of the latest historians of the war, "it would in effect have instantly restored to all persons who had been engaged in the rebellion every right and privilege, political and social, which they had enjoyed before they rebelled, without any liability to punishment. It proposed practically an utter forgetfulness of the events of the war, and made it a hideous farce, with the features of a dreadful tragedy. * * * In his anxiety to end the war and restore the Union, Sherman, with the purest motives and most earnest desire to do right, made a grave mistake. It occurred at a time when such a mistake could hardly be excused by the loyal people. * * * The 'Memorandum' was published, and created universal indignation and alarm. * * * General Grant was immediately sent to Raleigh to declare the rejection of the 'Memorandum;' to relieve General Sherman of command, if he should think best to do so, and to direct an immediate and general resumption of hostilities" General Grant, of course, was too wise and magnanimous, and too sincere a friend, to deprive of his command a general whom he so highly esteemed, and whose fault, at the very worst, was nothing but an error of judgment. The agreement, however, was revoked; and the loyal people, then in the fever of their excitement over the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, were so incensed with Sherman that his past services were all but forgotten.

It now falls to our lot to show that the responsible author of the Sherman-Johnston agreement was not General Sherman, but President Lincoln. The facts which we are about to relate were brought to our knowledge during this last summer, and were committed to paper at the time. There were obvious reasons why they should be withheld until after the election; but there is no objection to their being laid before the public, and we are especially glad to have an opportunity of doing so, because this journal, among others, was unjust to Sherman at the time of the surrender.

On the 27th of March, 1865, two or three days before the final movement upon Richmond, General Sherman, fresh from his march to the sea, arrived at City Point for the purpose of conferring with the President and the General-in-Chief. Mr. Lincoln was then on board the gunboat Queen, and on that day an interview took place on the boat between the President, General Grant, General Sherman, and Admiral David D. Porter. From one of the parties of this interview, a gentleman connected with The Spirit of the Times obtained a verbal narrative of what took place. There was no pledge of secrecy, and we feel that we violate no obligation in making public the substance of it. "Mr. Lincoln," said the narrator, "had come down to City Point with the most liberal views towards the rebels, and was willing that they should capitulate on almost any terms. His heart was tenderness throughout, and as long as the enemy laid down their arms, he did not care how it was done. After hearing from Sherman a description of his position, he proposed that the same terms should be offered to Johnston that would have been given to Lee. To this General Sherman strenuously objected, declaring that he had Johnston cooped up where he could not get away, and that he would be compelled to surrender at all hazards, whatever terms we proposed. I never saw him more energetic in my life than while he was arguing this point; but Mr. Lincoln leaned toward milder measures, fearing that the Confederate General would escape South by the railroad, and have to be chased again. Sherman declared this to be impossible. 'I have Johnston,' said he, 'where he cannot move without breaking up his army, which, once disbanded, can never be got together again. The Southern railroads are all broken up. I have destroyed them so that they cannot be used for a long time.'

"General Grant asked: 'What is to prevent their laying the rails again?'

"'Why,' said Sherman, 'my bummers don't do things by halves. Every rail has been placed over a hot fire, and twisted as crooked as a ram's horn. They never can be used again till they have been through a rolling-mill.'

"The President, however, was very decided about the matter, and insisted that Johnston should be induced immediately to surrender by granting him most liberal terms. Grant, too, was anxious that Johnston should not try to get into Richmond, where he might give us a great deal of trouble; and Sherman was compelled to yield, though he did it very unwillingly. The terms of capitulation which afterward made such a disturbance were, in fact, substantially arranged by Mr. Lincoln himself, and if he had lived he never would have allowed Sherman to bear the responsibility of them."

This narrative is conclusive. Mr. Lincoln, it is now clear, virtually dictated the terms to Johnston, just as he did the terms to Lee; and had it not been for his kindness of heart we have no doubt that Grant would have exacted "unconditional surrender" in the one case, and Sherman have been equally peremptory in the other. Had the President not been assassinated before Johnston's capitulation, it is probable that the celebrated memorandum would have been acceptable to a majority of the Northern people. It is certain, at all events, that Sherman would not have been to blame for it. The patience with which he has borne undeserved obloquy so long will be appreciated by his countrymen, and they will not fail to honor the elevated sentiment through which, when a single word would have vindicated him, he refrained from speaking it.

MOORE HABEAS CORPUS.

The Decision of Judge P. H. Jewett in the Case of Moore Ex-parte—Bail Refused—Motion for a New Trial Overruled—Bill of Exceptions—Case to be Sent to Supreme Court.

[From the N. A. Ledger, Dec. 3.]

The unfortunate tragedy of July 27, in which Thomas P. Moore killed Albert L. Sinex, is still fresh in the memory of our readers. The facts attending the sad affair are perhaps better known than are those connected with any other tragedy that ever occurred in this city, as the testimony in full on the examining trial was published in the daily papers of the city. Both the parties being well known and most respectably connected, a great deal of feeling has been manifested for and against the survivor of the unfortunate affair, who has been confined within the walls of the county jail ever since it occurred.

Naturally enough the friends of the prisoner desire to have him admitted to bail, and have endeavored by all honorable means to attain that end. A writ of habeas corpus was sued out before his Honor Judge Jewitt, and the case was submitted to him upon the published evidence, after it had been argued by the counsel for the State and defense. Last evening at 7 o'clock the court assembled, and the following is the opinion of Judge Jewett upon the application for the admission of the defendant to bail

State of Indiana vs. Thos. P. Moore, ex-parte—habeas corpus.

The real question presented to the court is whether it should be governed by the rules governing a petit jury in the trial of a criminal case, or by the rule which governs a magistrate of a preliminary examination in a case of felony. The State contends the latter, and the petitioner the former, and presents as authority in support of his position the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Heffren, ex-parte. But I can find no ruling in support of the petitioner's position in that case, from the fact that the evidence given in the abstract of the case is not the evidence given before me in the case, and contained in the bill of exceptions. The Supreme Court confounded the witnesses, and struck out the evidence of one who was unimpeached and unimpeachable. The decision of the Supreme Court upon the evidence as they state it is correct, and if such had been the evidence before me, I would have admitted Delos Heffren to bail. The effect of their decision upon the real evidence given before me would admit every man to bail who is charged with murder, unless the crime was committed in the attempt at rape, arson, burglary or robbery. I have uniformly held that if there was probable cause of murder, that the prisoner should not be let to bail. I cannot go behind these decisions unless convinced that the Supreme Court has overruled the opinion. In this case, upon the evidence, I think there is probable cause, and I therefore remand the prisoner to jail without bail.

Mr. Davis, on behalf of the defendant, filed a bill of exceptions, and entered a motion for a new trial. His Honor overruled the motion for a new trial, and the case will be taken to the Supreme Court for final decision. What will be the decision of that tribunal remains to be seen.

Petroleum.

The late extraordinary advance in the price of petroleum renders statistics of the article more than usually interesting, and we accordingly compile, from the recognized authorities in the oil regions, facts and figures in relation to production, &c. The returns of the whole oil region of Pennsylvania show a product for October of 340,818 barrels. From the 1st of January to the 1st of November, 1868, the aggregate yield was 3,000,000 barrels, with nearly double the number of new wells, an increase of only about 10 per cent. upon last year's product. During this period of ten months the shipments to foreign countries have increased 50 per cent. upon last year's outgo, while the stocks on hand in Europe aggregate no more, showing a greatly increased consumption there. Meanwhile, the stock on hand in this country is much below that of the corresponding period last year. The price of crude averages $4 per barrel, against $2 50 last year. The number of new wells being drilled is 435, against 255 the same time a year ago, and of these 213 are at Pleasantville, where there are already about 100 producing wells—the whole yielding daily about 2,000 barrels. It is estimated that there are about 1,000 wells in operation in the whole oil region, averaging only 10 to 12 barrels each per day.—[Boston Commercial Bulletin.

SUMNER.

The Luminous Charles on Finance, Reconstruction and the Alabama Claims.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 1st.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29, 1868.—Charles Sumner, who has been here for several days superintending the fitting up of his very handsome residence, corner of Vermont avenue and Lafayette square, is another of the many tilting knights who have determined on taking the field of finance this session, for a grand display of ingenious tactics aiming at specie payments and the abolition of the national debt. The ready and versatile Senator has been poring over authorities, ancient and modern, whose fancy ever happened to lead them toward financial themes. He is struggling bravely to digest some of their dry and ponderous ideas, and when he enters the lists against the hitherto acknowledged masters of finance in the Senate, it will be found that he has lost none of his unique originality of thought. Charles, if not a convincing will be a decidedly formidable opponent to those who may happen to differ from him in his theories of resumption. His speech on the acquisition of Alaska has had few parallels in length, but the subject had its limits—it had to stop at the North Pole. The theme to which he is now devoting the chief share of his attention is boundless as the blue ether, and when touched by the daring fancy of the Massachusetts philosopher will seem to acquire even a more extended aspect. Coupled with this he is already preparing elaborate views on the subject of making manhood suffrage universal either by act of Congress or constitutional amendment. Both questions would seem to be sufficient to occupy all the spare leisure of a public man, but to Mr. Sumner they are but a bagatelle in comparison with the many other vast and original schemes he has in view for the elevation of mankind and the readjustment of the universe. Your correspondent strolled in to see the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts to-day, and found him in the midst of a profuse display of rare paintings and engravings, many of them resting on the floor, others on chairs, lounges and bureaus, while the walls all around were hid entirely from view with landscape scenes and antique portraits. Books were visible in every direction and, in fact, the atmosphere of the apartment had a strong literary and artistic odor. The Senator rose from his books and extended a brusque and cordial greeting. He complained of hoarseness, resulting, as he thought, from the strain exerted on his vocal organs during the Presidential canvass.

"But, Senator, I presume you are in good trim for the approaching session of Congress?"

"Oh, yes; you see we are a quiet body of gentlemen in the Senate. There is no Catiline among us that I am aware of—at least we have failed to discover one as yet."

(Consequently the Senator himself, disguised as Cicero, found no occasion for an unusual tronchial effort in launching forth the thunders of his eloquence against conspirators.)

"What subjects do you think, Senator, demand the most immediate consideration from Congress at the present moment?"

"Well, one is finance, the other universal suffrage. On the finance question I am determined to take a stand for the immediate resumption of specie payments. I never believed in homœopathy, and I don't believe now in these homœopathic doses that some financial doctors are prescribing for the public patient. I want to see the country brought back as soon as possible to a solid currency basis, and when Congress assembles I shall have something to say in the matter."

"You intend to take some short cut, Senator?"

"I do. I don't believe in purgatory. When a man leaves here in the spirit he goes to one of two places. I expect (winking facetiously) to go straight to heaven; but a good many of our financiers desire to retain the country in a purgatory of years' duration before allowing it to reach the heaven of specie payments. I am certainly in favor of a short cut; and though the slow coaches in the Senate will be sure to urge the purgatorial torture as the greatest blessing, I think the country will sustain my view in the matter, as I intend to sustain myself."

"The question of universal manhood suffrage will meet with more opposition, don't you think?"

"Oh, of course the slow coaches will throw all manner of obstacles in the way. I want the measure passed by act of Congress as the easiest and most expeditious course; but if it is effected by an amendment to the Constitution, well and good; either will suit, but I prefer the former method. The slow coaches will argue that Congress has not the power to do this. They say that the Constitution does not permit its being done; but you know that we have done many things which that instrument did not exactly indorse, and yet which it would have been suicidal not to have done. The Chinese bandage up the feet of their infants to prevent them from growing. The body of the child enlarges, but the foot is so contracted that in the end it is unable to support the weight imposed upon it. These legislative Chinese we have among us would keep the constitution bandaged forever, when it should be given the freest scope to expand with the growth of the country and the progress of ideas; but I have a hope as many of these same came after long urging up to the advanced level I occupied on certain questions from time to time, they will also come up to this."

"Will anything more be done with the reconstruction laws?"

"Not much. General Grant will see that their provisions are enforced. Hitherto this has been allowed fair play, for which it is hardly necessary to tell you Andrew Johnson is in every way responsible."

"Would you desire anything to be added to these laws, Senator, that might make them more effective?"

"I would indeed; but I suppose it is now too late. I wanted to have incorporated in the clause granting suffrage to the freedmen a provision for universal education. I brought foward the amendment and it was only defeated by a tie vote. Six weeks after Mr. Johnson came into the present Presidential office I laid before the administration the scheme which, if it had been adopted, would have done more than anything else to advance the prosperity of the South and elevate the freedmen to a position where they could work out their destiny in the interest of themselves and of the country. I proposed that every man in the excepted class of rebels who applied for a pardon should receive one only on condition, after subscribing to the legal forms, of granting a piece of land to the freedmen whom he formerly owned. Such a man as Wade Hampton, who owned over 1,000 slaves, could thus have been made instrumental in providing for that number of helpless freedmen without much detriment to his vast estates and thus have saved us so much expense to our Freedmen's Bureau. In this way the emancipated element of the South would have been given a start in the country, their self-respect would have been raised and their independence assured. Mr. Johnson thought his own policy the wisest, but the country thinks differently now."

"Your friend Reverdy Johnson has accomplished wonders across the waters, Senator; the Senate ought to feel proud of its confirmation."

"Not quite. I am really sorry I ever took the share I did in urging that confirmation. Certainly Mr. Johnson was very friendly with all of us, as we were with him; but I certainly could not but feel that I was disappointed when I read of his warm reception of Laird at the Liverpool banquet. The telegraph informs us that he shook him very heartily by the hand. Now, if such was the degree of his delight in meeting the builder of the Alabama, what would it have been had he met that stanch and constant friend of the Union, John Bright? Why words, I presume, would be entirely inadequate to express the exuberance of his joy. It would have been a hugging and caressing past all precedent. I expected he would have attended to the question of naturalization, in which a large portion of this people felt an intense interest, but he has done nothing about it so far. The Alabama claims are not settled yet, and it would be a great mistake to suppose that they are to be disposed of with all that eclat and satisfaction to our people that some are sanguine enough to anticipate. The British have some claims to be attended to. Two years ago I received a ponderous folio volume specifying the damages done to British subjects, which, on looking at, made me stare a good deal. Since then other claims from the same quarter have been coming in until I suppose our own have been swamped completely."

The Senator here sighed as he contemplated the vast array of figures in the folio volume to which he alluded, and his ardent fancy seemed to become clouded in viewing the dim prospect of compensation to American ship owners through the agency of Reverdy Johnson. He felt confident, however, that General Grant would set all right; that his great common sense and courage would settle the Alabama difficulty as well as they settled the rebellion. The Senator returned again to the question of the finances, pronouncing the policy of Mr. Pendleton in reference to the national debt as having had a very damaging effect on American securities abroad, and that it would have paid this Government if it had given him his weight in the gold of Ophir to have kept his theories to himself.

EMMA BELL.

An Indianapolis Girl in Trouble in New Orleans.

[From the New Orleans Crescent, 1st].

A young woman, Emma Bell, who came to this city to find her mother, whom she states came to New Orleans from Indianapolis with her uncle, and who was compelled through necessity to seek the shelter of the Third Precinct police station, not having money or friends, was seen nearly all day Saturday seated upon one of the iron benches in Lafayette square.

Her forlorn condition attracted the attention of two of Superintendent Cain's special officers. They approached and questioned her, and learning her real condition, invited her into the superintendent's office, the better to consult how they could assist her. The Mayor having left his office for the day, they called upon a lady in charge of a most respectable establishment, who, on hearing her condition, kindly volunteered to receive and give her a home and protection until arrangements can be effected to enable her to return to her friends or find those in pursuit of whom she came to this city.

She stated to the officers, on being questioned, that she had no money and ate nothing the entire day. Her whole possession consisted of a few articles of wearing apparel done up in a little basket and a paper box.

Any information of her mother or uncle, who are now in this city, may be left at the office of Captain Cain, Superintendent of Police, where all information regarding her may be obtained.

The Heiser bonds, recovered from Marsh in Memphis a few days ago, are held by Commissioner Burditt, in that city, who refused to give them up to young Heiser, who is there, until five thousand dollars is paid to the detectives in Memphis, which Heiser declines to do, as New York detectives claim a portion of the reward. A writ of replevin was served on Burditt yesterday, who says he will go to jail before giving up the bonds.

THE ARMY.

Extra Edition of the Army Register—Promotions and Appointments—Vacancies—The Retired List—Brevets—Casualties—Geographical Divisions, Districts, and Departments—Armories and Arsenals.

An extra edition of the Army Register has been prepared by the Adjutant General. It is dated August 1, 1868, and is the fifth extra register issued since January, 1861.

The aggregate strength of the army on July 31st, as given in the tabular statement of the "organization of the regular army," was 52,948, against 52,922 on January 1, 1868—an increase of 26. The actual strength of the army on September 30th, according to the annual report of the Adjutant General, was 48,081. As the army is being depleted at the rate of 1,500 men per month by the discharge of soldiers whose terms of enlistment expire, and as the number of recruits enlisted at the few recruiting stations now in operation scarcely equals the losses caused by desertion and death, the actual strength of the army at the present date does not exceed 45,000 men.

The number of military posts is 121, and the number of national cemeteries 62, 13 of the latter having been established this year under the direction of Adjutant General Thomas. The number of Indian scouts in the service is 412, an increase of 6 since January.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The noticeable promotions this year, besides those mentioned in the Herald of October 5, are as follows:

Brevet Brigadier General Innis N. Palmer, Lieutenant Colonel Second cavalry, to be Colonel same regiment, vice Wood, retired.

Brevet Colonel Albert G. Brackett, Major First cavalry, to be Lieutenant Colonel Second cavalry, vice Palmer, promoted.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John Green, Captain Second cavalry, to be Major First cavalry, vice Brackett, promoted.

There have been 75 appointments since Jan. 1, viz:—Military storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, 1; paymaster, 1; Corps of Engineers, 8; Ordnance Department, 1; post chaplain, 1; cavalry, 27; artillery, 15; infantry, 21.

Of the persons appointed 54 were graduates of West Point, 10 had been in the volunteer service, 3 were appointed from the army, and 8 from civil life.

VACANCIES.

There are 193 vacancies in the army, as follows: One brigadier generalship, vice Hooker, retired; 1 lieutenancy in the Ordnance Department, 48 in the Medical Department (assistant surgeons), 1 in the Pay Department (major), 20 lieutenants in the cavalry arm of the service, 28 in the artillery, and 94 in the infantry. It is stated that the President declines to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Gen. Hooker, on the ground that an early reduction of the army is probable. The same reason will apply to the vacancies in the artillery and infantry regiments, but those in the cavalry will no doubt be filled, as cavalry officers are in demand. All disposable officers of that arm in detached service have been ordered to their regiments on the plains to assist in the Indian operations under Gen. Sheridan.

THE RETIRED LIST

is made up of 151 officers (58 less than the maximum allowed by law), of whom one has been in the army sixty years, one fifty-seven years, two fifty-six years, one fifty-five years, two fifty-four years, five fifty-three years, seven fifty years, twenty-two from forty to forty-nine years, twenty-four from thirty to thirty-nine years, and seventy from twenty to twenty-nine years. The remainder have served less than twenty years.

During this year fourteen officers have been added to the list, including Major General Hooker and Surgeon Burton Randall, retired since the compilation of the register. Major General Thomas J. Wood, Colonel Second Cavalry, has been retired with the full rank of major general, four captains and one lieutenant for long and faithful service, wounds, injuries, &c., received in the line of duty, and one captain, one chaplain, and four lieutenants, for incapacity resulting from injury or disease not incident to the service. This is the first instance of officers having been placed on the retired list for the reasons last mentioned. Captain Moses B. Walker (brevet lieutenant-colonel), and Captain Joseph C. Clark (brevet colonel), who were retired in 1864 and 1866 respectively, under the act of August 3, 1861, with the rank of captain, have, by order of the President, and in conformity with the act of July 28, 1866, been placed on the list with the full rank of the command held by them when wounded, the former as colonel and the latter as major.

Three retiring boards are now in session—one in this city, one in St. Louis and one in San Francisco.

The following officers, having been in the service more than forty consecutive years, are entitled to be retired on their own application, viz: Generals P. St. George Cooke, general officer; Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General; R. E. Clary, Assistant Quartermaster General; A. B. Eaton, Commissary General; R. S. Satterlee, Chief Medical Purveyor; R. C. Wood, Surgeon; Thomas J. Leslie, Paymaster; Thomas J. Crane, Corps of Engineers; William Mayreadier, Ordnance Department; E. B. Alexander, Colonel Tenth infantry, and S. P. Heintzelman, Colonel Seventeenth infantry. There are also several officers over sixty-five years of age who can be retired by the President without the intervention of a retiring board.

Retired officers are being employed on general court martial duty, also as members of the Retiring Board and on other light duty. Several have been detailed as professors of military science at certain educational establishments under the act of July 28, 1866. Most of the officers of the academic and military staff at West Point might, we should think, be elected from the West Pointers on the retired list, and thus liberate the able-bodied assistant and acting-assistant professors now on duty at the academy.

OUR REGISTER.

The only changes in the field and staff of the army since the publication in the Herald of October 5, of our register for September, 1868, are indicated under the head of promotions. General Townsend is still the virtual and General L. Thomas the nominal Adjutant General of the army. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Thomas J. Treadwell is in charge of the Ordnance Department pending the inquiry into the charges against General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance.

BREVETS.

On comparing the register for August with that for January, it appears that the brevet force is not yet played out, 150 brevets having been conferred by the President or confirmed by the Senate between those dates, viz: Major generals, 2; brigadier generals, 11; colonels, 12; lieutenant colonels, 13; majors, 33; captains, 58; first lieutenants, 21.

CASUALTIES.

One hundred and twenty-seven casualties in the regular army are reported, viz: Resigned, 62; declined, 4; canceled, 1; died, 30; negatived by the Senate, 6; revoked, 2; dropped, 6; dismissed, 7; cashiered, 9.

Among the resignations are the following:—Brevet Major General Judson Kilpatrick, captain First artillery to date December 1, 1865, instead of October 15, 1867, as announced in the last register; Captain James P. Brownlow, Eighth cavalry (son of Parson Brownlow), and Brevet Brigadier General Charles L. Fitzhugh, first lieutenant Fourth artillery, who was one of three first lieutenants in the army having the brevet rank of brigadier general, the other two being E. S. Parker and Adam Badeau, Aides-de-Camp to the General-in-Chief. Six officers—four of whom were dismissed, one dropped, and one cashiered—have been permitted to resign, and the records changed accordingly.

Two captains and a private of volunteers declined second lieutenancies, and one regular officer declined a brevet.

Five staff and field officers died, viz.: Colonel Timothy P. Andrews (retired), late Paymaster General; Brevet Major General Frederick Steele, Colonel Twentieth Infantry; Brevet Brigadier General Louis D. Watkins, Lieutenant Colonel Twentieth Infantry; Major Henry W. Wharton (retired); Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin F. Smith, Major Twenty-seventh Infantry. One Lieutenant was drowned in Big Cypress Bayou, Texas; one in the Arkansas river, and one died at Sitka. The latter (Lieutenant B. W. Livermore, Second Artillery) was the first United States officer, civil or military, who has died in our new possessions.

The following deaths have occurred since the date of the register: Brevet Brigadier General William Gates (retired); Brevet Brigadier General J. R. Smith (retired); Major Christopher S. Lovell (retired); Brevet Brigadier General Adam J. Slemmer, Lieutenant Colonel Fourth Infantry; Brevet Captain Charles F. Rockwell, Ordnance Department.

In the volunteer force eight casualties are announced, viz.: Resigned, one (General R. K. Scott, Governor of South Carolina); commission vacated by new appointment, one; honorably mustered out, four; honorably discharged one (Major John J. Key, Aide-de-Camp), instead of dismissed as reported in the register for 1863; mustered out, one. To which may be added four Assistant Quartermasters, two Comissaries of Subsistence, and twenty Paymasters honorably mustered out since August 1, leaving only one volunteer officer (Major General Howard) in the service.

MILITARY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS, DISTRICTS AND DEPARTMENTS.

1. Division of the Missouri—The Departments of Dacotah, the Missouri, and the Platte. Headquarters at St. Louis, Mo. Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman.
2. Division of the Pacific—The Departments of California, Alaska and Columbia. Headquarters at San Francisco, Cal. Major General H. W. Halleck.
3. Division of the Atlantic—The Departments of the East, of Washington and the Lakes. Headquarters at New York city. Major General W. S. Hancock.
4. First Military District—The State of Virginia. Headquarters at Richmond. Brevet Major General Geo. Stoneman.
5. Fourth Military District—The State of Mississippi. Headquarters at Vicksburg. Brevet Major General Alvan C. Gillem.
6. Fifth Military District—The State of Texas. Headquarters at Austin, Texas. Brevet Major General E. R. S. Canby.
7. Department of the East—The New England States, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and the post of Fort Delaware, Del. Headquarters at New York city. Brevet Major General Irvin McDowell.
8. Department of the Lakes—Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana, except Jeffersonville, Ind. Headquarters at Detroit, Mich. Brevet Major General John Pope.
9. Department of the Cumberland—Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia, and Jeffersonville, Ind. Headquarters at Louisville, Ky. Major General George H. Thomas.
10. Department of the Missouri—Missouri and Kansas, the Indian Territory, Colorado and New Mexico, except Forts Morgan and Sedgwick, C. T., and the stage road from Fort Sedgwick to Denver, C. T. Headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Major General Philip H. Sheridan.
11. Department of the Platte—Iowa, Nebraska, Utah; so much of Dacotah as lies west of the 104th meridian; so much of Montana as lies near the new road from Ft. Laramie, D. T., to Virginia City, M. T.; Forts Morgan and Sedgwick, C. T., and the stage road from Fort Sedgwick to Denver. Headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska. Brevet Major General C. C. Augur.
12. Department of Dacotah—Minnesota and portions of Dacotah and Montana, which are not included in the Department of the Platte. Headquarters at St. Paul, Minn. Brevet Major General Alfred H. Terry.
13. Department of California—California, Nevada, and Arizona. Headquarters at San Francisco. Brevet Major General Edward O. C. Ord.
14. Department of the Columbia—Oregon, Washington Territory and Idaho. Headquarters at Portland, Oregon. Brevet Major General George Crook.
15. Department of Washington—Maryland, Delaware (except Fort Delaware) and the District of Columbia. Headquarters at Washington, D. C. Brevet Brigadier General Horace Brooks.
16. Department of the South—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Headquarters at Atlanta, Ga. Major General George G. Meade.
17. Department of the South—Louisiana and Arkansas. Headquarters at New Orleans. Brevet Major General L. H. Rousseau.
18. Department of Alaska—The Territory of Alaska. Headquarters at Sitka. Brevet Major General Jeff. C. Davis.

NOTE.—During the temporary absence of Generals G. H. Thomas and A. H. Terry on the Dyer Court of Inquiry, the Departments of the Cumberland and Dacotah are commanded by the ranking officials on duty in those departments.

ARMORIES AND ARSENALS.

There are twenty-six armories and arsenals now occupied by the Ordnance Department (being three more than in 1860), as follows: Springfield Armory, Mass.; Alleghany Arsenal, Pa.; Augusta Arsenal, Ga.; Baton Rouge Arsenal, La.; Benicia Arsenal, Cal.; Champlain Arsenal, Vt.; Charleston Arsenal, S. C.; Columbus Arsenal, Ohio; Detroit Arsenal, Mich.; Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va.; Fort Union Arsenal, N. M.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.; Kennebec Arsenal, Maine; Leavenworth Arsenal, Kansas; Mount Vernon Arsenal, Ala.; New York Arsenal, N. Y.; Pikesville Arsenal, Md.; Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; Rome Arsenal, N. Y.; St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.; San Antonio Arsenal, Texas; Vancouver Arsenal, W. T.; Washington Arsenal, D. C.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.

With the exception of the Harper's Ferry Armory (destroyed by rebels) and the North Carolina, the Apalachicola and Little Rock Aarsenals, all the establishments in use before the war are again in operation, and, in addition, arsenals have been established at Columbus, Ohio; Fort Union, N. M.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Leavenworth, Kansas; Rock Island, Ill.; Rome, N. Y., and Vancouver, W. T.

EXIT ERIE.

Rumored Flight of Messrs Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., with a Large Amount of the Funds of the Erie Railroad.

[From the New York Tribune, 1st.]

The Erie railroad war has again assumed a new phase, the movement this time being no less than the reported flight of two of the principal directors, Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., with all the available assets of the road, variously estimated at from $8,000,000 to $60,000,000. On Sunday night, Superintendent Kennedy received information that Messrs. Fisk and Gould contemplated a flight to some adjoining State, probably New Jersey. He at once sent for Capt. John S. Young, commanding the detective force, and directed him to take measures to prevent the intended flight, if possible. Taking with him Detectives Irving, Daniel Young, and several from the Fifth and Fifteenth precincts, Capt. Young and his force visited the Erie building, at the foot of Chambers street. Nearly every room in the building was brilliantly lighted up, and in front of the building stood a private carriage, very like the one owned by Mr. Fisk. At 11:30 o'clock P. M. Mr. Fisk came from his room and started in the direction of the Pavonia ferry. He was met by an unknown man, who placed a large bundle of papers in his hand. Mr. Fisk asked what the papers contained, and requested the bearer to read them to him. As the bundle contained over 60 pages, the man declined to read it by the light of the street gas-lamp. Mr. Fisk then returned to his room in the Erie building.

Capt. Young then divided his force, detailing one or more men at each of the ferries. A lookout was also kept by them upon the Hudson, Harlem, and New Haven depots.

At 12:10 o'clock A. M., two men closely muffled came out of the Erie building, and got into the carriage. One of the men whose voice sounded like that of Fisk, ordered the driver, in a loud tone, to drive to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and the carriage was rapidly driven away.

Capt. Young and a portion of his force crossed to Jersey City, the Captain, accompanied by one or two of his men, going to the Erie depot, and the others keeping watch on Taylor's Hotel, the old refuge of flying Erie Directors. In the depot building, Capt. Young and his men found a drawing-room car lighted up, and a locomotive and tender attached. The tender was filled with wood, and apparently preparations had been made for a long run. The railroad officials seemed unusually reticent. The station-agent, when asked at what time the next train would depart, informed Capt. Young that no train would leave before the morning. This he repeated in an emphatic manner. His attention was called to the drawing-room car lit up, and the locomotive, which had been detached from the car and was slowly moving backward and forward on the track, apparently for the purpose of keeping up a good head of steam. The agent replied that he attended to his duties, and probably the man whose business it was to attend to the car would in like manner attend to his. The agent soon afterward left, and, proceeding to the adjoining hotel, soon returned with a man, apparently a conductor, the latter bearing a signal lantern. Accosting the supposed conductor, Capt. Young asked him if he could take another passenger with him on his next trip. The conductor (for such he proved to be) replied that he was the conductor of the milk train, and that he was not going out again that night. Capt. Young again asked him, in case he went out that night to take him as a passenger, and the conductor again insisted that he was not going out that night. While thus engaged in conversation, three clear and distinct whistles were sounded from the direction of the Bergen Tunnel. This was answered by the conductor swinging his lantern. The station agent here became very much excited, declared that the train in the depot had no business on the main track, and ordered the engineer to at once take it out of the way of the way of the supposed incoming train. The engineer at once sprang to his post, the conductor mentioned above sprang on the platform of the car, and at a rapid rate of speed the train left the depot. Instead of running on a side track, however, the speed of the train was increased, and at a rapid rate it dashed into the tunnel and disappeared in the distance. The drawing-room car is supposed to have contained Messrs. Fisk and Gould. The train left about 2 o'clock A. M. At 2¼ o'clock A. M. the carriage which had left the front of the Erie building was observed crossing to this side on one of the Pavonia avenue ferry-boats, but the former occupants had disappeared. It is conjectured that the carriage and occupants crossed on either the Cristopher street or some other of the up-town ferries.

Yesterday neither of the Directors mentioned was to be seen in or around the Erie building, and the rumor was that they had fled, taking with them the entire available assets of the road, amounting, in stocks and money, so the rumor ran, to from $8,000,000 to $60,000,000. Where the refugees have gone to is a mystery. The car episode would seem to indicate that they had gone a long distance down the Erie railway, but there are those who do not hesitate to assert that both gentlemen can be found, should a diligent search be made, either in this city or Jersey City. The affair has created the most intense excitement in Wall street, and in legal circles, considerable curiosity being evinced to know what ex-Judge Henry E. Davies, the Receiver recently appointed by Judge Sutherland, will do in the matter. In the meantime those most directly interested in the road, with the aid of the police of this city, are endeavoring to ascertain the whereabouts of the missing officers and the large sum they have in custody.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

(For particulars see advertisements.)

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	AMERICA	4 P. M.
Henderson	MORNING STAR	5 P. M.
Nashville	ROB'T MOORE	12 M.
Ark. River	MINNIE	5 P. M.
Ark. River	THOS. H. ALLEN	4 P. M.

ARRIVALS—December 3.

United States, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Lawrence, Cin.	Charmer, Cin.
Clifton, Cin.	Emma No. 3, Cin.
Leonora No. 2, Madison.	Rose Hite, Henderson.
Melnotte, St. Louis.	

DEPARTURES—December 3.

United States, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Lawrence, St. Louis.	Charmer, Evansville.
Leonora No. 2, Madison.	Rose Hite, Henderson.
Clifton, Memphis.	Melnotte, Cin.
P. W. Strader, New Orleans.	

BOATS IN PORT.

Pink Varble, Portland.	John Lumsden, city wharf
LeClaire, city wharf.	Mary Houston, city wharf.
Tempest, city wharf.	Emma No. 3, city wharf.
Argonaut No2, Shippingport.	Palestine, Portland.
Nick Longworth, Portland.	

The river is still coming up at this point. Last evening the marks indicated 8 feet water in the canal, 6 feet water in the chute, and 5 feet water on the rocks—a rise of three inches since our last report. Weather cold and cloudy. Business tolerably brisk.

The elegant Morning Star, with Captain A. T. Gilman on the roof and Dick Hutchinson in the office, is the regular packet for Henderson, at 5 P. M. to day, from Portland.

The Thos. H. Allen, a bran new boat built at Madison for Captain Jno. D. Adams, for the Arkansas trade, will leave the city wharf at 5 P. M. to-day, for Arkansas river.

The Minnie is advertised to leave the city wharf at 4 P. M. to-day for Arkansas river.

The Robert Moore, for Nashville, will leave the city wharf at 12 M. to-day.

The Tempest, Captain Ike Shultz, will leave for Memphis and White river to-morrow. Don't forget her.

The Rob't Moore, for Nashville, has engagements for considerable freight here.

Alex. Stewart did not go on the Strader. He takes charge of the office of the Tempest. If there is any thing to come out of White river, Alex. will bring it.

The P. W. Strader left for New Orleans last night with fifty passengers, 200 head of stock, 500 plows and 150 tons of freight, and has good engagements below.

The Indiana will arrive Sunday, and leave for New Orleans Tuesday. Elliot Miller, her clever clerk, has our thanks for a manifest, which will be found below.

By dispatch to Capt. Sturgeon, Superintendent of the Louisville and New Orleans packet line, we learn that the Virginia will go to St. Louis instead of coming to this port. She will probably come here next trip and take her place in the line.

A dispatch to Messrs. Montcalm & Levi states that the Kate Robinson will leave here to-morrow for Tennessee river.

The Lawrence, for St. Louis, received here yesterday 25 tons of miscellaneous freight, 35 passengers, a lot of stock and was filled out with cement at the mill. Captain William Metcalfe has retired from the office and is succeeded by Mr. C. S. Hart. It is probable that she will be the last boat in the line for the present, at least.

The Melnotte, from St. Louis to Cincinnati, discharged a considerable lot of freight here yesterday.

The Charmer, for Evansville, added 10 tons of freight here yesterday.

The Emma No. 3, for New Orleans, added here yesterday 325 plows, 450 beef tierces, 11 casks bacon, 15 tons of iron, 12 dozen chairs and a lot of furniture. She was unable to get through the canal, owing to the coal passing through, and laid over until this morning.

The Nick Longworth, Capt. Ross, of the Louisville and New Orleans packet line, will leave for New Orleans on Saturday.

The towboat Boaz, with 250,000 bushels of coal, the largest tow ever brought out, was due here last night. She will leave here for New Orleans with 14 boats, containing 350,000 bushels of coal. James Dougherty, one of the best pilots in the business, will hold the wheel.

The Anne, Victor Wilson, Gilmore, and Panther arrived from Pittsburg yesterday.

The Grand Lake, Panther, Diamond, Simpson Horner, and Wild Cat were dropping their tows of coal through the canal yesterday and will leave to-day for Southern ports.

Capt. Jas. Fawcett was in the city yesterday. He is an extensive dealer in black diamonds.

Capt. Pink Varble had the Sallie, a mountain boat which has been laid up below the falls for some time waiting for water, out in the Big Eddy last evening trying to come up over the falls. We presume he succeeded, as Capt. Pink seldom fails in anything he undertakes.

Several owners and Captains of good stern-wheel boats at St. Louis design to attempt to open a direct trade between St. Louis and Red river. The Ida left a day or two for that purpose, and the Silver Lake No. 4 is on berth for the same destination.

The J. N. McCullough has been partially raised and is being gradually floated to the marine ways at Madison, where she will be thoroughly repaired and made as good as new. Vance & Armstrong, by the terms of the contract, have forty days from the 23d of November to raise, repair and deliver the boat to her owners in as good condition as before she sunk.

Walter Brown, the champion oarsman, on Tuesday, at noon, commenced his feat of rowing a scull boat from [illegible] to Cincinnati in eight consecutive days [illegible] between sunrise and sunset. The boat used by him is twelve inches wide, thirty-three feet long and weighs thirty pounds. He will have to reach Cincinnati on Wednesday, December 9, at 12 o'clock, in order to win the wager of $1,000.

Captain J. T. Washington has been appointed local inspector at Memphis, in place of Captain Warden, deceased. Captain Washington formerly commanded the Ambassador in the Cincinnati and New Orleans trade.

Experienced river men in the North are predicting unusually high water next spring. They say the ground is now soaked as thoroughly, almost, as it can be. It will freeze in that condition, with the remaining fall rains at the surface, to which will be added the snows of winter. When the thaw comes in spring, there'll be no soaking—the waters will run to the rivers, and the Mississippi will just go booming!

The G. A. Thompson has arrived at New Orleans, and is hunting a trade.

River Telegrams.

MEMPHIS, December 3.—Cool and raining; river rose four inches. Departed—City of Cairo, Kate Kenney, St. Louis; Lady Gay, Cairo last night, John Kilgour, Ida, Peytona and barges, New Orleans.

NASHVILLE, December 3.—River falling; six feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather cloudy and cold. Departed—A. Baker, Cairo.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.—Business moderately active. Weather clear and cool. River falling, with 22 feet water in the channel and 80 feet under the bridge.

Arrived—Silver Moon, Memphis; Alaska, New Orleans; Jennie Brown, St. Louis. Departed—Robert Moore, Evansville, and Minnie, Arkansas river.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—Arrived—Luminary, Vicksburg; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Lucy Bertram, Addie Johnson, Keokuk.

Departed—Rubicon, Vicksburg; Lucy Bertram, Keokuk.

No change to note in rivers. Good stage of water to all points to which boats are running. Weather cloudy with indications of snow and a light snow to-night. Dispatches from various points North note indications of snow.

CAIRO, Dec. 3.—Port List—Nightingale, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 2 A. M.; Forsyth, Memphis to St. Louis, 10 A. M.; Commonwealth, New Orleans to St. Louis, 3 P. M.; Octavia, St. Louis to Mound City, 3 P. M.; Tacony, St. Louis to Eastport, 4 P. M.; Shark, St. Louis to New Orleans, 6 P. M. River stationary.

Our Correspondence.

The following is a manifest of the Louisville freight of the steamer Indiana. We have the largest trip of the season, in all about 600 tons, part of which is 358 hhds sugar and 250 bbls molasses:

57 hhds sugar, 4 bbls oranges, D. S. Benedict & Sons; 30 hhds sugar, 44 bbls molasses, 1 bbl oranges, Moore, Bremaker & Co.; 15 hhds sugar, H. W. C.; 50 bbls rosin, Sherley, Wolfolk & Co.; 5 bbls oranges, P. Bradas & Co.; 21 bbls and bxs fruit, G. D.; 1 bbl sweet potatoes, C. G. Rowland; 1 bbl sweet potatoes, C. O. Smith; 1 bbl. oranges, Adams Express Co.; 6 boxes medicine, R. A. Robinson & Co.; 30 bbls. sweet oil, Jno. Fleck; 10 hhds. sugar, 4 pkgs. sundries, Guthrie & Co.; 20 hhds. sugar, Gardner & Co.; 1 bbl. of oranges, Moorehead & Co.; 1 bbl. oranges, Mrs. Clarence Prentice; 27 bags sweet potatoes, 4 pkgs. sundries, Waters & Fox; 1 keg, George W. Wicks. We have for Cincinnati and Pittsburg 190 hhds. sugar, 120 bbls. molasses, 1,000 boxes raisins, 39 bales rags, 200 bbls. oranges, lot of dry Hides. For New Albany 125 tons of iron. Besides the above we have freight for Nashville, Paducah and Evansville. Will be at Louisville Sunday morning.

From Our Exchanges.

The Evansville Courier of Wednesday says:

We were informed yesterday that the Cairo mail boats had reduced their rates on freight to Memphis fully 50 per cent, and thereby the Argosy did not get several lots of Memphis freight intended for her.

If our merchants study their own interests and the interests of Evansville, they will foster the enterprise of building up a trade hence to Memphis, by patronizing our regular packets, Argosy and Romeo.

Neither of these boats interfere with the trade hence to Cairo; they do not ask nor do not receive Ohio river freight, and it seems to us that the Cairo packet line ought not to interfere with the trade that legitimately belongs to the Memphis boats.

The Memphis packets bring large orders to our merchants, and they should see to it that they go liberally patronized.

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says:

The Savannah, St. Louis to Pittsburg, arrived yesterday, with two barges in tow, loaded with iron ore for Wheeling. The boat had on board a lot of ore for Pittsburg, and the shaft and other machinery of the sunken Burlington, which she is taking to Pittsburg to put in a new boat for the Northern Line Packet Company. The hull of the boat is being built at Wheeling, and will be towed from there to Pittsburg by the Savannah.

The Express Line is not prepared to send out another boat for St. Louis, fearing Mississippi ice. Our merchants are now left at the mercy of outside boats and the railroads.

There is talk of organizing a line of sternwheel boats for Memphis.

The Vicksburg Times of the 1st says:

The peerless Belle Lee came up at 3 P. M. with a fine trip. She left New Orleans with 164 cabin passengers, and a heavy freight, and on her trip hither made 94 business landings. From Warrenton to this point, Mr. Andy Pauley, the engineer, "opened her out," and the Belle responded to the action by covering the distance—10 miles—in forty minutes. This is a good "spurt" made on a business trip and without preparation. Before the season is over, we predict that she will astonish her most sanguine admirers by a "tall run," and Andy Pauley is the man to get it out of her. In connection with this paragraph it is proper to say, that the difference between the owners of the Belle Lee and Gov. Allen were amicably adjusted, when the latter boat was withdrawn from the trade. The Belle Lee returns to-day at the advertised hour.

Big trip. The Magenta passed down Sunday morning with four thousand and twenty bales of cotton, 2,400 sacks of seed and 300 sacks of corn. Her officers say this is the biggest trip of cotton carried by any boat since the war, and we believe it is.

The St. Louis Dispatch of Tuesday says:

The fine weather and excellent navigable condition of the rivers is to very little purpose, however, as business has let down to a degree that is truly distressing. The dullness which hitherto has only been partial is now general, and utter stagnation in river business seems to be inevitable. The Memphis packet line, that always exhibits life if there is anything doing whatever, finds itself affected by the general depression, and when nothing is doing in that quarter times are sadly out of joint. The truth is, the business season is about over, and from now until the close of navigation is certain to be characterized by dullness.

One of the officers of the steamer Hiram Wood, one of the boats still in the Upper Missouri, arrived here yesterday, and reports that boat ice-bound about fifty miles above Fort Randall. The Hiram Wood started for Fort Benton, loaded with freight for that point. After discharging her cargo, she was engaged to wreck the steamer Amelia Poe, which was sunk at Wolf Point, five hundred miles below Benton. The wreckers went to work in July, the contract seeming to be an unprofitable one, as the Poe was found ten feet under the sandbar.

After months of hard labor their efforts were crowned with success—the machinery and one hundred tons of freight being removed in good order and shipped by trains to Helena. During the month of August they were attacked by the Sioux Indians, but succeeded in driving off their assailants without loss to the crew or delay to the work. After the complete dismantling of the sunken boat, the wrecking party started down the river, but were caught in the ice above Fort Randall, where they found company in the presence of the Urilda, Nile, Benton and Ida Stockdale, which were ice-bound at the same point. The officers and crew of the Wood, concluding that they would not go into winter quarters, abandoned the boat on the 16th instant, divided into two parties and traveled overland on foot to Fort Randall, reaching it in three days. From there they traveled to Sioux City by stage, and to this city by rail. One hundred discharged soldiers accompanied them to Randall, the party living on wild game and meeting no mishap.

The New Albany Ledger of yesterday says:

On Thursday night last, at Petticoat Ripple, a towboat, supposed to be the Hyena, ran afoul of the Rover, which had in tow an emigrant boat, sinking the latter almost immediately. No lives were lost, but a portion of the stock on board was drowned, and the goods considerably damaged.

A. T. STEWART.

He Opens a New Shop Up Town in New York.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 1st.]

The new addition to A. T. Stewart's dry goods store in Broadway, corner of Tenth street, was thrown open to the public yesterday morning. Nowhere on the globe can there be found another such establishment. The building is about 200 by 300 feet, and eight stories high, including the lowest floor. In the basement is the oilcloth department. The first floor proper is devoted to general dry goods, embracing the following departments: Furs, flannels, blankets, linens, white and dress goods, domestics and sheetings, ribbons, linings, calicoes, silks, gloves, velvets, embroideries, Yankee notions, laces, woolens, gentlemen's furnishing goods and hosiery. From the center of this floor, extending upward to the top of the building, is a large rotunda, surmounted by a glass dome. The scene from the galleries of this rotunda is magnificent. On every side one sees six floors, supported by ninety-six massive pillars, each bearing the monogram of Stewart wreathed with beautiful designs in iron and plaster. There are about sixty finely-wrought chandeliers on each of the lower floors. The gas-burners throughout the entire establishment are lighted by electricity. The second floor is devoted to ladies' suits, cloaks, children's under-clothing, boys' suits, upholstery, and skirts of all descriptions. The millinery department on this floor is very extensive, one would judge, from the large number of young ladies engaged with their customers. On the third floor one may find all kinds of carpets known, from the cheapest to the most costly. The fourth floor is to be occupied for manufacturing purposes. Every variety of goods will be made up here, employing more than one thousand working girls. Each floor is supplied with two dressing-rooms, and four flights of stairs run from the ground to the roof. At an early hour yesterday morning visitors and customers began to flock in by the different entrances, and throughout the day thousands of people promenaded up and down the floors and stairways of this marble palace. A view of the rotunda is worth going miles to see, and the thoughts that arise in one's mind, on seeing such an endless display of riches, call up more than one dream of oriental splendor.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, DEC. 4, '68.

OUR TERMS.

The COURIER-JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at the following rates:

THE DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

A Large Forty-column Newspaper.

One year	$12 00
Six months	6 00
Three months	3 25
One month	1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier. To News Agents, three cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

A Large Forty-column Newspaper.

This edition is entirely separate and distinct from the regular edition. It is mailed to subscribers at $2 per year, and delivered to subscribers in the city at $2 50 a year, payable at the office, or at 5 cents per week, payable to the carrier.

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A Large Forty-column Newspaper.

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Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
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An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

Payments always to be made in advance.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these cannot be procured by mail at our risk—in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

Specimen copies sent gratis on application.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Russellville wants a bank.

J. B. Nichols, a respected citizen of Harrison county, died on the 28th ult.

Covington is abundantly supplied with coal. It retails at sixteen cents per bushel.

Jas. A. Dawson, Esq., has retired from the editorial chair of the Frankfort Yeoman.

Dr. J. F. Presley, of Cynthiana, has left that place for California, where he designs locating.

Frankfort is to have a course of lectures this winter. Dr. Jas. Holland of this city will deliver the opening lecture.

Within the last two weeks more than a dozen fine milch cows have been stolen from their owners in Maysville.

Ryland Todhunter, of Lexington, has sold one-half of his celebrated stallion Idol to Gen. Cheatham, of Tennessee.

Col. S. P. Cunningham, of the Harrison Democrat, has sold out his interest in that paper and gone to Milton, Tenn., to take charge of an academy.

Captain Henry W. Kohlhaus, clerk in the Freedmen's Bureau at Lexington, has been ordered to this city, and assigned to duty at Gen. Burbank's headquarters.

Some one fell between the cars and platform at Jericho station, L. & L. railroad, on Wednesday evening. He was painfully crushed, but not killed.

Judge Wm. H. Campbell, of South Carolina, is lecturing in Lexington for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased Masons of South Carolina.

The body of the man who was killed by a train on the Louisville and Cincinnati Railroad, near Covington, on Tuesday, has not been identified.

A gentleman of Cynthiana eloped with one of Falmouth's fair daughters on Tuesday. The lady's father escorted her to the train, thinking that she intended visiting some friends.

Last week Rev. Geo. Varden, of Paris, and Rev. J. R. Barbee, of Harrison county, closed a protracted meeting at Havilandsville, resulting in twelve additions to the Baptist church.

It is reported that Hon. R. Tarvin Baker, of Campbell county, will be the collector, and Hon. W. S. Rankin, of Kenton county, the assessor of internal revenue of the Covington district.

The largest sum ever obtained for ground in Covington was a fraction over $441 per foot front, that being the amount recently paid by James Walker & Brothers for the lot at the southwest corner of Sixth and Madison streets. It has a depth of only eighty feet.

The Paducah tobacco warehouses are selling only a few hogsheads of tobacco per week. The Louisville tobacco warehouses are selling on an average fifty hogsheads per day. Planters are fully posted as to the best market, hence the great amount sold in Louisville.

A construction train on the Louisville and Cincinnati railroad, which left Covington Tuesday morning, ran over and killed a man in the tunnel, just inside of the corporation line. It is supposed that deceased resided at or near Sandfordtown, and that his name was Sweeny. He had a sack of wool with him, but no papers about his person by which he could be identified. It is not known whether the unfortunate man spent the night sleeping in the tunnel, or was merely walking through it, when the accident occurred.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Vicksburg, Miss., wants a cotton factory.

Galveston is infested by a gang of daring burglars.

The crops in Lafourche parish, La., are excellent.

Negro street-walkers are one of the evils of Portsmouth, Va.

Victoria, Texas, has a soap and glue factory and a beef packing establishment.

A policeman was garroted and robbed by negroes in Mobile the other night.

A school under the Peabody dispensation is in successful operation at Arcadia, La.

A large area of ground in Lafourche parish, La., will be planted in rice next season.

There were ninety-two applicants for bankrupt benefits filed in Montgomery, Ala., last week.

The bar-rooms of Montgomery, Ala., pay into the city treasury fifteen thousand dollars a year.

Five prisoners walked out of the Columbus, Ga., jail on Sunday and made their escape.

By a majority of sixty votes Girard has been chosen as the county site of Russel county, Alabama.

Miss Fanny Price, a Louisville girl, is playing an engagement at the Galveston, Texas, Theater.

Appropriate resolutions in memory of Hon. Howell Cobb were adopted by the Macon, Ga., bar on Monday.

Dan. Sanford was shot and killed in a cowardly and brutal manner by Wm. Rose, at Jefferson, Texas, Nov. 20.

Rev. A. C. Barron has been unanimously re-elected to the pastorate of the Second Baptist church, Montgomery, Ala.

The people of Texas are packing beef for their winter supply instead of pork, which is six cents per pound more than beef.

Mr. Young, of Kentucky, has sold nearly all his splendid drove of hogs which he took to Montgomery, Ala., a short time ago.

The "green room" of Wells's Varieties in Montgomery, Ala., is a favorite place of resort for some of the members of the Legislature.

A line of steamers is about to be established between Mobile and Havana, in connection with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

On Monday a little daughter of the late Major Henry T. Dixon was run over by a wagon and killed on the streets of Alexandria.

Near New Providence, Tennessee, on the 22d, Jacob Philpot, a negro, was shot and dangerously wounded by William Yates, a white man.

An eight inch page of the size and style of the New York Round Table, to be called the Monarchist, is to be started in Alabama on the 1st of January.

Sebron Simmons, negro, convicted at the last session of Early Superior Court, for killing a little negro boy, was hung at Blakeley, Ga., on Wednesday of last week.

Walter Irby, a lad, was accidentally shot and dangerously wounded by Christopher Daniels, a companion, while hunting near Macon, Ga., last Monday.

Elley, the colored man who was so bitterly denounced and persecuted by his brethren for voting the Democratic ticket, has been presented with a purse of $631 by the white citizens of Charleston, S. C.

A negro woman named Rachel Drewey died in Portsmouth, Va., last Friday, aged 116 years. She was formerly the property of Miss Kate Drewey, of [illegible] Anne county, who gave Rachel her freedom about fifty years ago.

A difficulty occurred near Decatur, Ala., on Friday, November 20, between John A. Thompson and [illegible] and Wm. X. Barnum, in which the former was fatally stabbed by the latter.

Dr. Arthur E. Peticolas, Superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, at Williamsburg, Virginia, committed suicide there Saturday morning by leaping from a window of the asylum.

Messrs. James and Alfred Butterworth, of Manchester, England, arrived in Montgomery, Ala., a few days ago, and have already invested $30,000 in a Lowndes county plantation.

The Bremen bark Gauss arrived at Charleston, S. C., on Saturday, after a tempestuous voyage of fifty-six days. Eight passengers died during the passage. She had 250 emigrants for Wisconsin and Iowa.

On Saturday last Mr. Powers, accompanied by a gentleman, two ladies, and three of his children, attempted to ford Goose Creek, in Virginia, about a mile above the Alexandria, London, and Hampshire railroad bridge across that stream, in a two-horse wagon, but, owing to the high water, the team was swept down the creek, and the two horses and the three children were drowned. The ladies preserved their lives by clinging to the branches of the overhanging trees.

There will be a meeting held at Sparta, La., next Monday, to take into consideration the propriety of a legal resistance to the payment of the taxes levied by the Legislature just closed.

Prof. J. B. Jordan, teacher of penmanship, who "went through" a number of the citizens of Bowling Green, Ky., a short time ago, performed a similar operation for sundry citizens of Clarksville, Tenn. He organizes a class in penmanship, collects the tuition fees, and seeks a new field of labor.

Threadbare.

The Cincinnati Gazette (poor thing!) is disappointed in Grant's election. It says:

> It was hoped that the election of Grant and Colfax would cause, *ipso facto*, the dissolution of all organizations in the Southern States formed to resist, supplement or act without regard to the local or Federal laws; that the people in all that unfortunate country would see at once the necessity of staying the hand of vindictive justice before it was uplifted to smite them, but we seriously fear our hopes of this expected and desired change in the temper and actions of this people will be disappointed. Outrages have become alarmingly frequent again by bands of Kukluxes, and the men who compose them seem to be increasing in boldness.

A good argument is not always applicable. The argument that "Grant is peace," which was good enough before the election, is not good now, because Radicalism is not peace, and does not desire peace. Hence, having elected Grant on the peace idea, it must henceforward assume that there is no peace in order to justify measures which are designed to keep the country in a perpetual state of war and the Radical party in a perpetual lease on power. But the object of the above paragraph is more immediate. It is leveled directly at Kentucky. We quote again:

> Especially is this the case in Central Kentucky, on both sides of the Kentucky river. We would earnestly invite the members of these bands, the men who are committing these outrages, as well as the communities which tolerate them, to the following plain statements: It is well known, by the proper persons, who compose these bands. Their "captains" and their "privates," as well as their familiar haunts, have been noted; there is nothing that prevents the arrest and punishment of every one of them but the work of Andrew Johnson. We have long since ceased to expect their arrest from the civil authorities of Kentucky. They are apparently too much in sympathy with the bands—either in their personal welfare or their avowed object—to molest them. Their punishment must and will come from a higher and more important source than that of the State authorities. But a few months will now elapse before the man who stays the hand that will wield the rod of punishment will be stripped of his authority, to be succeeded by one who has declared that he will punish these men. We know too that these bands are largely composed of the sons of the wealthy and respectable families of Kentucky; but we also know that neither money nor respectability will save any of them from the clutches of the law. We believe that at a given signal one-half or two-thirds of the members of this organization—the spies and informers as well as regular active members—could be arrested in an hour of each other. Now, if these bands continue their organizations, it matters not under what pretense, until the new Administration comes in, this knowledge of the men who compose them will be immediately made available for breaking them up by force, and punishing the leading men. We are also convinced of another fact in regard to these bands, viz: that no special denunciation of the organizations by the Governor, or pretended hostile legislation by the General Assembly of Kentucky, or apologetical confession of weakness by the State courts, will serve to shield these men. These bands must be destroyed, and they will be destroyed, and if the incoming Administration is compelled to give the word for their destruction it will mean summary and effective work. We then, in conclusion, counsel the misguided men who compose them to disperse at once, and study to attend to their own business, allowing every man to hold and express his opinions and do as he likes, restrained only by the equal laws of the land. If you do this, it will be well for you and for your State. If you will not, you must and will be forced to do so.

Now all this is pure rubbish. The vein of candor which it affects is hypocritical in the last degree. The assumptions on which it is based are all false. Nothing of the kind exists in any part of Kentucky. Wherever there is violence it is either produced by the common accidents and conflicts between violent people, or by domineering efforts on the part of Radical officials to carry matters with a high hand. Gen. Thomas' report is so wretchedly malignant in every particular that it is only absurd. He seems to be a stupid old person in the hands of a few ambitious young fellows who have an eye to business; and the Gazette, which for ought we know may be in the ring, wants to back up the idea that Kentucky needs to be "reconstructed." In a Radical sense of course it does, for every State needs reconstruction that is Democratic. At this rate party is only an instrument of aggression; government a creature for outrage. We are used to taking, as far as may be, a very plain and ordinary view of public affairs, caring little for the heated rhapsodies of the patriots. But we are bound to say—and we say it boldly—that these attempts are simply infamous, and betoken a spirit which we shall expect Gen. Grant to suppress.

The villain in most of the old plays usually begins his plot against the good name of the hero, or his machination against the virtue of the heroine, by a systematic and skillful effort to break down the confidence of the other characters in the party marked out for destruction. The ruse is just as common in real life; but the result is not so satisfactory, for the villain does not always come to grief. On the contrary, the villain oftener than otherwise bags all the game, and goes off smiling and triumphant amid a flourish of trumpets.

The Gazette is the author and the villain of the piece in which the people of Kentucky are supposed to perform the leading parts, and it illustrates all the time-honored characteristics of the melodramatic stage. It has rearranged a neat little drama—a Christmas extravaganza—a hobgoblin spectacular—called the Kuklux Klan, which has been on the Tennessee boards for a year or more, and adapted it to Kentucky. John Happy's famous White Crook was nothing compared with this broad, political burlesque of the Smiths and the Reids. It abounds in surprises, striking situations, and brilliant, patriotic, Radical fustian. The fun of it is supplied by no less a humorist than Nasby; and who gets up the blood-and-thunder, heaven knows. At all events it is full of sound and fury and comicality, and differs from the productions of Gay, Foote, and Monk Lewis in this, that our author, who appears as the villain in his own piece, really imagines that he is imposing on the credulity of the public, when in reality parquette, dress-circle, and galleries see all the machinery and understand perfectly that it is not a real conflagration, nor real fire-arms, nor real bursts of heaven's artillery, but only chemical appliance and pyrotechnic combustion. In a word, the clumsy tricks of those poor Athenian players were not more grotesque or apparent, as illustrated by Bottom the weaver, and Snug the joiner, than the tricks of the Gazette before the Kentucky foot-lights and the Northern people.

To descend to the actual matter of fact, does the Gazette hope to convince the people of the North that the only State south of the Ohio river which guarantees perfect equality to her citizens, and possesses the most prosperous and peaceful community in the land, is a nest of outlaws and conspirators, protected by public opinion? And to what purpose is this wanton assault made upon a neighbor State? We do not assail Ohio. We do not seek to drag the people of Cincinnati into odium in order to destroy them. We are glad to see them flourish. We are glad to think they are peaceful and happy. Not for any partisan purpose would we interfere with Ohio's household affairs or seek to set her citizens by the ears.

But the Gazette hates Kentucky because Kentucky is not a Radical State. It wants to destroy us. It would turn us over to some Brownlow for spoliation. It would first create an imaginary Kuklux Klan; then it would send troops to suppress it; then it would get up a disturbance as pretext for the troops; then it would organize secret leagues of negroes; then it would, by fomenting discord and producing outbreak, obtain excuse for additional invasions; then follow proscriptions, exclusions, disfranchisement, militia bands, carpet-baggers and so on, after the accepted method of reconstruction. All this the Gazette would do because it hates Kentucky, and it hates Kentucky because Kentucky sees fit to vote the Democratic and not the Republican ticket. We see how the idea worked in Tennessee. We see what it has reduced Tennessee to. Yet the Gazette—out of pure malice and blind party zeal—would cheerfully consign us to the same unhappy fate and is beginning to inaugurate a system of willful misrepresentation with the hope of ultimately succeeding in what we must consider a diabolical purpose.

To-day Kentucky is free. She is prosperous. Reforms may be needed, and they are shaping themselves as rapidly as nature and reason prescribe. If we are too slow, on ourselves be the loss. If we err ours be the responsibility. But this does not suit the Gazette. It wants revenge. It wants spoil. It thinks it can get both by producing that which has no existence, and so it trots out its Kuklux extravaganza, borrowed from Tennessee and rearranged for Kentucky.

The Gazette may not come to grief. It may not be punished for its meanness. But we trust we shall not come to grief. If we do not, why no harm will be done, and the effort to get up a row will evaporate in mere sound and fury. We rather think this will be the end of it; for even the readers of the Gazette must be a twaddling lot if they believe its silly vaporing and cant.

The Contumacious Red Man.

Nothing could illustrate the folly of attempting to reconstruct an unwilling people by force of arms than the experience which is every day accumulating on our Western frontier. The Government has been something more than fifty years engaged in reconstructing the Indians, and they are to-day more hostile than ever. No one denies that outrages have been put upon them. No one doubts that they have been the victims of persecution and fraud. They have on their part perpetrated many bloody deeds; but who shall say that they were not instigated to these by the invasion of the white man? It is all very well to pretend that civilization must be pushed as far as it will go; that Christianity has to be taught the heathen; that new worlds are to be opened up to life and light. Grant this, and does it justify the use of all manner of proscriptive violence? There is every reason to believe that the Indians were originally a pacific race of men. Wrong has converted them into habitual and almost natural beligerents. Reconstruction has made them a race of barbarians. Civilization, Christianity, progress, the boasted elements of freedom and intelligence have wrought but one fact for the Indian, and that is rapine and invasion. Year after year he has perused the same dismal story written upon the hillsides and over the fields by the advancing footsteps of civilization; read it daytime and nighttime as he receded slowly and surely back into the darkness of the desert. No wonder that he is bloody-minded. No wonder that he rebels; no wonder that "troops are still needed on the frontier." This is the result of fifty years of reconstruction. This is the end of that boasted policy of justice and peace which the elder Adams announced should mark the course of the government toward the aborigines. Does it surprise anybody? Can anybody blame the Indians? And as Sheridan shoots them down, does it ever occur to him or his troops that there is a direct analogy between the red men of the West and the white men of the South? Does it ever occur to him or to those who have set him upon the war-path that outrages which have become chronic in the West are becoming chronic in the South, and that we are beginning with the Confederates about where we are leaving off with the aborigines. Troops are needed, Gen. Grant assures us, in the South as well as on the frontier; and if they are kept there they will work the same direful results in one place that they have wrought in the other. The argument in both cases is the same, and the only logical difference is in favor of the South. We blush to think that there are thousand of people in the North so blinded by passion and prejudice that they are unable to see either justice or humanity in either case.

The Southern Pacific.

Not many days ago we published an interesting communication from Gen. Rosecrans on the subject of a Southern road to the Pacific Ocean. It is well known that the people of the South, before the war, were generally averse to the proposition, on the ground, as they claimed, of a want of authority in the Constitution. They asserted that the General Government had no power to charter a company to build, maintain and operate such roads regardless of States, and Territories soon to become States, through which they might pass, and were, besides, opposed to the measure on the score of economy. When this opposition was no longer felt, and the North could have it all its own way, Congress resolved to gobble up all the public domain, and to appropriate and use what remained of the national credit in building, not ONE only, but THREE Pacific Railroads, all above 37 1-2 degrees north latitude, with any number of land-grant and money subsidy branches running from each. This grand scheme of the Radicals for sectional aggrandisement and individual plunder has not its equal in the history of this or any other country. It absorbs not less than 200,000,000 of acres of the public lands, nor less than $500,000,000 appropriated and to be appropriated consecutively, first on what they call the Central, then on the Northern, and finally on the Atlantic & Pacific. This is a great field of work and promises a heavy harvest ahead, which none but "loyal" legislators should figure in or manipulate. The people of the South must not be allowed to come back to interpose their constitutional scruples, or, what is worse, to impose a demand for at least one road for their own section; for, according to the plan sketched they would have to travel nearly as far to reach one of these Northern roads as they would have to go to the Pacific itself in their own latitude. This is the real foundation of Gen. Rosecrans' proposition, and we wonder the carpet-baggers, who are in position to profit by it, did not see it out of their corruption before he saw it out of his clear and honest view of the situation.

Still Going Up.

Treasurer Spinner recommends that the female clerks of the Treasury Department shall receive the same salaries as the male clerks. We don't know and perhaps don't think that there is anything unjust or wrong in this recommendation. But we cannot close our eyes to the fact that all the expenses of the Government are going up, up, up. The Radical platform at Chicago was for economy, the Radical practice is for increased expenditure. If the Radicals were to practice their professions, might they not, instead of raising the salaries of female clerks to a level with those of male clerks, reduce those of male clerks to the level of those of female clerks, and cut down all other male salaries accordingly? We hear of nothing from any direction except increases of the already frightful expenditures of the Government. Small as the salaries of the female clerks at Washington have been, there have been and are the most persistent and annoying competition for the positions. Is Congress about to raise the President's salary to a hundred thousand dollars? Yes, if Congress shall expect to secure him thereby.

The Hon. Jesse D. Bright.

A Washington letter from a distinguished gentleman assures us that the electoral vote of Hon. Jesse D. Bright will be thrown out in the Senate. We have very little doubt that it will be. But this is a matter of no consequence. Neither the reception nor the rejection of Mr. B.'s vote can affect the result. Kentucky vindicated her own character in electing him in the face of Radical threats, and she has no reason to care whether his vote is counted or not. Nor has he any. No action of Congress in respect to him can affect either her or him. The action of that body may seriously affect itself, but nothing further. Every Congressional outrage is "wrath laid up against the day of wrath." And that day is getting nearer every hour. It will be here pretty soon.

☞ There are only two points in Grant's report and they can be stated thus:

1st. "The troops on the plains are still needed."

2d. "Troops are still needed in the Southern States."

"Let us have peace."

CITY ITEMS.

Card.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Joy to those afflicted with asthma and consumption, for we have a physician in our midst that can cure them. My wife has been suffering with the asthma for nine years, and constantly getting worse, and I had come to the sad conclusion that I and my little ones must lose her. But a joyful relief came in the person of Dr. Dewey, and on the second day of his treatment an improvement in her condition became apparent, and since then (November 22) she has been rapidly recovering, and is now out of danger. Any one wishing to satisfy himself can see her, at my residence, No. 115 Green street, between Third and Fourth. I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Dewey to the afflicted. His office is No. 80 Green street, opposite the postoffice. FRANCIS BRON, Proprietor Cubas Saloon.

☞ The American House, Boston, has large and airy family rooms, quiet and retired, although in the center of business and places of amusement. This house has no superior in New England.

PERSONAL.—W. H. Miles, the popular photographer at 78 Main street, near Third, presents every one getting one dozen card photographs with an elegant photograph album, till January 1st.

WHAT OTHERS HAVE DONE YOU MAY DO.—One gentleman says my doctors' bill for five years averaged one hundred and fifty dollars per year. Three years ago I procured one of Dr. Humphreys' cases of Homœopathic Specifics, and since that time my doctors' bills have averaged fifteen dollars per year, and we have enjoyed almost uninterrupted health. Price $10, sent by express on receipt of the price. Address Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Co., 562 Broadway, New York.

COAL.—Before freezing weather and heavy snows come, we would advise our citizens to supply themselves with coal. The old established firm of Wm. L. Murphy & Co., 59½ Third street, near Main, is delivering the best quality of Pittsburg, Cannel and Pomeroy coal at the lowest market price.

Unrivaled.

Nothing that has ever been known or heard of as a tonic adds so much to the resistant power of the human system, under circumstances unfavorable to health, as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If you would escape the intermittent fevers, fits of indigestion, bilious attacks and bowel-complaints, of which cold and damp are the frequent causes, use the bitters as a preventive medicine. This is the wisest course; but, if already an invalid, try the preparation as a restorative. In either case full reliance may be placed upon its efficacy.

There is no mystery about the causes of its success. It is the only stomachic and alterative in which are combined the grand requisites of a mild, pure and unvitiated vegetable stimulant, with the finest selection of tonic, anti-bilious, anti-scorbutic, aperient and depurative herbs, plants, roots and barks that have ever been intermixed in a medicinal preparation.

The bitters have this distinctive quality, which is not shared, it is believed, by any tonic, tincture or extract in the world: It does not excite the pulse, though it infuses a wonderful degree of vigor into the nervous system, and strengthens and sustains the whole physical organization.

California and Australia have emphatically endorsed it as the miner's medicine par excellence, and in Spanish America and all the tropical climates, it is considered the only reliable antidote to epidemic fevers.

The already immense and still increasing consumption of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, backed by many of the most influential physicians throughout the country, should convince the most skeptical that it is worthy the confidence and approbation of all.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Stomach Complaints.—Not a square inch of the body can be in perfect health if the stomach is diseased. The first twinge in that region indicates a necessity for an alterative medicine, and of all alteratives Holloway's Pills have been proved by the experience of half a century to be the best. Take care of digestion, for upon digestion depends every vital function. Tone the stomach and keep the bowels free with this unrivalled invigorant, aperient and corrective and all will be well. Sold by all druggists.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ Go see the life size portraits, photographs porcelain pictures, &c., such as are only made at J. C. Elrod's Gallery, No. 136 Main street. Card photos only $2 per dozen. Baby pictures by electricity. Look for J. C. Elrod. de4 d3*

☞ We would call the attention of business men desiring the services of a traveling agent to the advertisement of "Traveler," in the "Want" column this morning.

Reopening of the U. S. Hotel Billiard Rooms.

This splendid saloon, having undergone a thorough repairing, will be again opened this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, under the management of that prince of good fellows, Fred. Cleveland. This saloon is now one of the most elegant in the city.

Mr. McCracken will superintend the rooms. In the evening, at 8 o'clock, he and Mr. Griffy will play a match game.

WEATHER STRIPS, WEATHER STRIPS.—I am agent for the very best of weather strips now manufactured in this country, and the only durable kind in use, which I offer to the public cheap at wholesale and retail. These strips effectually keep out of your rooms and halls cold, snow, rain and dust and actually save over fifty per cent. of fuel. Leave your orders soon with W. WYATT, No. 194 Main st., between Fifth and Sixth. nov28 d10

☞ Money in large or small amounts loaned on valuables of every kind, including good clothing, at the Eagle Loan office, 95½ Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson. Highest price paid for old gold and silver. JOHN A. O'BRIEN & CO. no18 deodlm

KENTUCKY HAT, CAP, AND FUR MANUFACTORY—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

By J. KOOPER, 219 Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, and 122 Market, between Floyd and Preston.

The cheapest and finest stock of hats, caps, and fur goods in the city. All furs bought at my house are warranted, and saved during the summer without charge. We give particular attention to altering and cleaning furs and hats. Cash paid for all kinds of skins. oct11 dtf

☞ If you want to borrow money on collateral, go to S. ROTHCHILD'S, Main street, between Second and Third. jy22 dtf

Hard Wood Lumber Yard,

Northeast corner Brook and Main streets, just above new Galt House, Louisville, Ky. All kinds of hard wood, lumber and timber on hand, including yellow pine, rough and planed into flooring; shingles and laths, pine and poplar; every kind saw-mill timber, from our three mills. ALEXANDER & BACON.

POWDER SETS.

The most elegant assortment in the city; also a splendid line of fancy goods in general. Please call and see the above, and learn the low prices at which all are offered, at Rogers' House Furnishing Emporium, 146 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth. de3 d2

Republican Soldiers' Association.

All late soldiers resident in the Fifth Congressional District of Kentucky, who wish to become members of the Republican Soldiers' Association, can either call at my office, No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Kentucky, or by letter signify such desire, and at the same time report their late company, regiment, and rank, and also their present residence. J. H. WARD, Chairman Fifth District Committee. dec3 dtf

Stamping.

A new and beautiful assortment of slipper-patterns, for braiding and embroidery, at MRS. A. UHRIG'S Stamping Depot, 115 Jefferson street, near Fourth. n30dmtuwthfsu

Hats, Caps and Furs.

Ladies and gentlemen will consult their own interest and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. PREUSER & WELLENVOSS, 52 Market st., bet. Second & Third. no22dlm

☞ Highest price paid for bonds, gold, silver and uncurrent money, at S. ROTHCHILD'S, Exchange and Broker Office, 74 Main, between Second and Third. jy22 dtf

Lots for Sale.

We have a few more only to sell, on Chestnut, Madison and Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets. GRAVES & SON. je17 dtf

☞ Mutilated currency redeemed at its value at S. ROTHCHILD'S, Main, between Second and Third. jy22 dtf

For Coughs and Colds.

Use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure. no3 dtf

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wishing to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their own interest by calling at this office. Stocks, bonds, jewelry, silverware, or any other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. Hagan, Ag't, No. 114 Third street, next door to Moritz & Co.'s livery stable. oct3 dtf

MARRIED.

COOMES—ELDER.—In Millwood, Mo., on the 22d ult., in the Catholic Church by Rev. Thomas Clary, Mr. JAMES W. COOMES, of Nelson county, Ky., to Miss MAGGIE F. ELDER, of Millwood, Mo.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

KING—MENG.—On the evening of the 2d inst., at the Walnut-street Methodist Church, by the pastor, Rev. A. A. Morrison, Mr. WESLEY B. KING to Miss LAURA MENG, both of this city.

COX—GILBERT.—Near Taylorsville, Ky., Dec. 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Austin Taylor, Mr ISAAC COX and Miss SALLIE J. GILBERT.

REID—MARSHALL.—At Taylorsville, Ky., December 1, 1868, at the Presbyterian church, by Rev. Jas. Sanders, Mr. HENRY REID to Miss MINNIE MARSHALL.

RELIGIOUS.

LECTURE

BY A CHRISTIAN ISRAELITE

Within the Ladies' Parlor, Masonic Temple,

Entrance on Jefferson street.

ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 6th December, 1868. The WORD, the WORK, the MAN of God; an exposition of the Bible from Genesis to Revelations. SUBJECT: Genesis, chap. 1, "The Creation." Doors open at 2½; lecture at 3 o'clock. d4 d3

DIVIDENDS.

Notice.

OFFICE UNION INSURANCE CO., LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 3, 1868.

A DIVIDEND of four (4) dollars per share was this day declared, payable to stockholders free of Government tax on and after the 15th inst. dec4 d1 ROBT. ATWOOD, Sec'y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid hair dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all druggists and perfumers and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York. (jan14 dly) no30 dtfeb5

CONFIDENTIAL.—Young men who have injured themselves by certain secret habits which unfit them for business, pleasure, or the duties of married life; also middle aged and old men, who, from the follies of youth or other causes, feel a debility in advance of their years; before placing themselves under the treatment of any one, should first read "The Secret Friend." Married ladies will learn something of importance by perusing "The Secret Friend." Sent to any address, in a sealed envelope, on receipt of 25 cents. Address Dr. CHARLES A. STUART & CO., Boston, Mass. ja6 d&w1y

Fifty Millions of Boxes Sold.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS take hold and expel the MATTER OF DISEASE.

[Extract from a letter dated Dawson, Ia., April 24, 1866, to Dr. Brandreth, from Andrew Logan, Esq.:]

"My wife became an invalid. Our physician represented her case as incurable. I then called two other physicians, and the three held a consultation and pronounced her case consumption. I then discharged all the physicians and determined to trust to your Pills I got five boxes, which she took according to printed directions. By the time these were used up there appeared a change in her condition for the better. I then bought fifteen boxes, and she continued to take them for three months, when her health was entirely restored."

PERMANENT AND WIDESPREAD SUCCESS is the best evidence of the goodness of BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They should be in every family, ready for use on the first symptoms of disease occurring.

Principal Office, Brandreth House, New York. See "B. Brandreth," in white letters, in the Government stamp. Sold by all Druggists. n15 deod&wlm

Sudden Death!

Is the fate of every fiber upon which the CAUSTIC POISON of an ordinary hair dye falls. There is no RESURRECTION for the filaments thus blighted. But, as it were, in the TWINKLING OF AN EYE hair of any obnoxious color is changed to a RICH AND GLORIOUS HUE, and at the same time vitalized and improved by the use of

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

nature's safe ally, and beauty's regenerator. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 68 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. no19 deod&wlm

Thirty Years' Experience in the Treatment of Chronic and Sexual Diseases.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—The cheapest book ever published—containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on early errors, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by a report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. mv1 d&w

MEETINGS.

Louisville, Harrodsburg, and Virginia Railroad.

THE Commissioners and subscribers to the stock of the above-named road will meet at the County Court room in the city of Louisville on WEDNESDAY, December 23, 1868, for the purpose of organizing the Company. A full attendance is desired. JUL. DORN. W. B. HOKE. Executive Committee. d4 dtd

Notice.

THE regular annual meeting of the Jefferson County Sporting Club will be held at their Club-room, at Walser's Exchange, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers for the ensuing year. All members are requested to attend. By order of the Club. d4 d2*

Mrs. S. PILOT, Teacher of Penmanship,

WILL give private lessons to pupils at their residences if desired. Visiting Cards written for $1 a pack. Application can be made at Grant & Butler's School, on 12th street, between Chestnut and Walnut. d4 deod6*

BARLOW J. PHELPS, of New Orleans. J. G. McCULLOCH, of Louisville, Ky. E. NOTT, of N. Orleans.

PHELPS, McCULLOCH & CO.,

PRODUCE, PROVISION

AND

General Commission MERCHANTS,

142 Gravier street, NEW ORLEANS. d4 d3m

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER,

FOR SALE BY PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS.

Cures CANCER, Cures SCROFULA, Cures CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS, And all the Impurities of the Blood,

AND THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR

BRIGHT'S DISEASE!

AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

This is the original Spring Water from Vermont which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi.

PAMPHLETS, containing an account of many Wonderful Cures, attested by eminent Physicians and others, can be had gratis by calling at or addressing a note to MISSISQUOI SPRINGS, d8 d3m No. 535 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Selling Out at a Great Sacrifice!

AS we are determined to close out our entire stock within thirty days from this date, we offer our large stock of **Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Trimmings** —AND— **FANCY GOODS At Half Their Original Cost!**

Call and secure your bargains at your own prices. Store and fixtures for sale. no16 dtf A. WOOLNER & CO., 103 Fourth st.

Cheapest Goods for Christmas Presents

ONLY TO BE FOUND AT

Chas. F. Rauchfuss'

CHEAP LACE STORE,

103½ FOURTH STREET.

Rich Embroidered Table Covers, at cost price. Real Lace Handkerchiefs at $3 and $3 50. Real Lace Collars at 50c, 75c, and $1. Imitation Lace Handkerchiefs at 50c and 75c. Imitation Lace Collars at 25c. French Emb'd Handkerchiefs at 30c, 40c, and 50c. French Emb'd Collars and Cuffs at 75c and $1. Cluny Lace Sets at $1. Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 50. Also, a full assortment of Plain Corsets with whalebones, only $1. Embroidered Corsets with whalebones, only $2. Corsets Algierenne with 42 whalebones, only $2. no29 d6

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

Furnaces and Rolling-Mill for Sale.

THE Brierfield Iron Works Company, of Bibb county, Alabama, offer for sale their entire works, viz: **Two Blast Furnaces**, 10½ feet and 11½ feet bosh, (the latter with hot-blast and in complete order), with 6,560 acres of land. Ore, limestone, and coal are convenient and abundant.

One large **Rolling-Mill**, with 8 puddling furnaces, muck and bar mill trains complete, now turning out bar-iron and cotton-ties (price of cotton-ties $150 per ton at the mills).

Machine, Blacksmith, and Pattern Shops, with complete sets of machinery and tools.

Iron and Brass Foundries, with large cupola, crane, &c.

Large perpetual **Lime-kiln** and **Saw-mill**, complete.

The works are on the Selma, Rome, and Dalton Railroad, fifty miles north of Selma, in a hilly and healthy region.

The machinery is nearly all new.

The Furnace property will be sold separately if desired.

If not sold by January 1st, 1869, the property may be leased for a term of years. n21 deod6

LOUISVILLE Blank Book Manufactory and Book Bindery,

No. 90 West Main st.

WE respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that we are manufacturing every description of blank books, ledgers, journals, day-books, cash books, records, dockets, will books, deed books, order books, rule dockets, bill books, steamboat and railroad books, of all kinds and styles; bills of lading, railroad receipts, dray tickets, notes, checks, drafts, receipts, time books, memorandum and pass books, &c., all of the very best material and workmanship, and at prices considerably LESS than the same qualities have been sold at in this market within the past few years.

We are also prepared to do, in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice, every variety of **Plain and Fancy Job Printing,** JOB BINDING.

Books, pamphlets, magazines, music, &c. Old volumes rebound in the best possible manner. Call and examine our work.

We solicit orders for full sets or single blank books of any pattern desired; also for school books, foolscap, letter, legal cap, record, bill, and note papers; envelops, steel pens and pen-holders, ink, pencils, gold pens, pocket-knives, &c. n14 deodlm&w J. C. WEBB & CO.

No. 291 West Main.

I HAVE taken the above A No. 1 business house at a reasonable rent for 12 months, and desire a partner with 50,000 to 60,000 dollars capital to engage in a General Produce business—receive and fill orders from the South or North. None but a No. 1 business man need apply, and well-recommended at that. A strictly cash business will be done. n16 dlm JAMES T. EDMUNDS.

C. J. RAIBLE

Importer and Manufacturer OF LADIES'

Dress & Cloak Trimmings

I have also a large assortment of Regalia and Society Trimmings, French, German, and Self-adjusting

CORSETS

NO. 104 Fourth Street,

Between Market & Jefferson. oc4 deod3m

CARPETINGS.

1868. FALL. 1868.

GLEN ECHO MILLS.

McCallum, Crease & Sloan,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

CARPETINGS

WAREHOUSE,

509 Chestnut Street

(Opposite Independence Hall.)

PHILADELPHIA.

se15 deod3m

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of G. H. ENSEL. Petition for final discharge filed November 24, 1868. By order of Court, the creditors of G. H. Ensel, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Monticello, Ky., on the 17th day of December, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. JOHN W. TUTTLE, Register. JAS. S. BURK, Assignee, Somerset, Ky. d4 F2

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Louisville, Ky., the 3d day of Dec., A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of W. SLAUGHTER, of Owenton, in the county of Owen and State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee. d4 F3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of THOMAS E. MILLER. Petition for final discharge filed the 28th day of November, 1868. By order of Court, the creditors of said bankrupt are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Winchester, Ky., on the 22d day of December, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. THOS. M. EGINTON, Register. JOHN B. THOMPSON, Jr., Assignee. d4 F2

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES B. SMITHEY, of Lawrenceburg, in the county of Anderson, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Lebanon, Ky., before James M. Fidler, Register, on the 23d day of December, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. de3 d2

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN D. HOLMAN, of Lawrenceburg, in the county of Anderson, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Lebanon, Ky., before James M. Fidler, Register, on the 23d day of December, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. de3 d2

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 28th day of Nov., A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM C. MUDD, of Springfield, in the county of Washington, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Lebanon, Ky., before James M. Fidler, Register, on the 23d day of December, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. de3 d2

NOTICE—This is to give notice that on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MARTIN S. SOLOMON, of Lawrenceburg, in the county of Anderson, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Lebanon, Ky., before James M. Fidler, Register, on the 23d day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. de3 d2

WEBB'S OWN MAKE.

Three Skirts for One Dollar at the Falls City Hoop Skirt Factory, No. 66 Market St., bet. Second and Third. no14 deodjal

SABEL, LAZARUS & CO.

Pay the highest market price for **Hides, Wool, Feathers, Furs, &c.,** At No. 81 Fifth st., bet. Market and Main, **LOUISVILLE, KY.** n13 dtf

Capt. JOHN T. SHIRLEY, Late of Memphis, Tenn. J. M. S. McCORKLE, Of Louisville, Ky.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Fourth Street, east side, near Main, LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE undersigned, having purchased the furniture and lease of this popular hotel, inform their friends and the public generally that they are prepared to entertain guests in the best manner, and will spare no pains to provide for the comfortable accommodation of all who may favor them with a call. Capt Shirley will pay special attention to the house and tables, and Mr. McCorkle will be in the office. JOHN T. SHIRLEY. J. M. S. McCORKLE. no6d&wtf

AL. S. SMITH. GRAN. W. SMITH.

SMITH BROS., UNDERTAKERS,

S. W. corner Jefferson and Seventh streets, DEALERS IN **Self-sealing Burial Cases and all styles of Metallic Burial Cases, Caskets, and Wooden Coffins** OF SUPERIOR MAKE AND FINISH. All calls promptly attended to either day or night. n15 Tu&Th2m

KRUG & CO. REIMS Champagne Wine

IMPORTED BY A. ROCHEREAU & CO., NEW ORLEANS.

THE attention of connoisseurs is called to this fine Wine, as it is warranted fully equal to any on sale in the United States. We have been appointed Sole Agents for Kentucky, and will supply the trade at importers' prices.

W. H. WALKER & CO.,

Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers, 25 Main street, Louisville, Ky. no3 d2m

Toys and Fireworks!

Largest Stock Ever Offered at Wholesale.

Orders Solicited.

H. S. BUCKNER & CO.,

NO. 182 MAIN STREET,

Bet. Fifth and Sixth. LOUISVILLE, KY. no27 deod9

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success; Simple—Prompt—Efficient and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.		Cents.
1	Cures **Fevers**, Congestion, Inflammations	25
2	" **Worms**, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	25
3	" **Crying-Colic** or Teething of Infants	25
4	" **Diarrhea** of Children or Adults	25
5	" **Dysentery**, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6	" **Cholera-Morbus**, Vomiting	25
7	" **Coughs**, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8	" **Neuralgia**, Toothache, Faceache	25
9	" **Headaches**, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10	" **Dyspepsia**, Bilious Stomach	25
11	" **Suppressed** or Painful Periods	25
12	" **Whites**, too profuse Periods	25
13	" **Croup**, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14	" **Salt Rheum**, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15	" **Rheumatism**, Rheumatic Pains	25
16	" **Fever and Ague**, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17	" **Piles**, blind or bleeding	50
18	" **Opthalmy**, and Sore or Weak Eyes	50
19	" **Catarrh**, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20	" **Whooping Cough**, Violent Coughs	50
21	" **Asthma**, Oppressed Breathing	50
22	" **Ear Discharges**, Impaired Hearing	50
23	" **Scrofula**, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24	" **General Debility**, Physical Weakness	50
25	" **Dropsy** and Scanty Secretions	50
26	" **Sea Sickness**, Sickness from Riding	50
27	" **Kidney Disease**, Gravel	50
28	" **Nervous Debility**, Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges	1 00
29	" **Sore Mouth**, Canker	50
30	" **Urinary Weakness**, Wetting Bed	50
31	" **Painful Periods**, with Spasms	50
32	" **Sufferings** at Change of Life	1 00
33	" **Epilepsy**, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1 00
34	" **Diphtheria**, Ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 to 70 large vials, morocco or rosewood case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and books of directions ... From $10 to $35

Smaller **Family** and **Traveling** cases, with 20 to 28 vials ... From $5 to $8

Specifics for all **Private Diseases**, both for **Curing** and for **Preventive** treatment, in vials and pocket cases ... $2 to $5

POND'S EXTRACT

Cures **Burns, Bruises, Lameness, Soreness, Sore Throat, Sprains, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Piles, Boils, Stings, Sore Eyes, Bleeding of the Lungs, Nose, Stomach, or of Piles, Corns, Ulcers, Old Sores.** Price 50c to $1 75

☞ These Remedies, except POND'S EXTRACT, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

Humphreys' Specific Homeopathic Medicine Co.,

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

RAYMOND & CO., J. W. SEATON & CO., G. H. CAREY, and WM. W. SMITH, cor. Sixth and Market, Agents for Louisville. ap28eodly

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lubricating Oil.

PURE, and of 28 gravity, constantly on hand. For machinery of steamers, railroads, foundries, etc., this oil has no superior either in hot or cold weather, and is over fifty per cent. cheaper than lard oil. SMITH, STURGEON & CO., Agents, d4 d12 38 Fourth st.

Sacks.

15,000 NEW and resewed gunnies; 7,000 burlaps; 10,000 second-hand bags, assorted. For sale by SMITH, STURGEON & CO., d4 d12 38 Fourth st.

Hay.

550 TONS hay, on the Nashville and Lebanon Branch roads, for Southern orders. This hay can be supplied at much less cost than from city. Apply to SMITH, STURGEON & CO., d4 d12 38 Fourth st.

To Packers of Grease.

FOR SALE—A lot of empty Barrels, suitable for packing grease, at low prices. d4 d6 CORNWALL & BRO.

To the Ladies.

BEAUTY—How to retain it—How to OBTAIN it. Price 50 cents. Address MAD. M. BIENVILLE, d3 deodlm&w* Lock Box 169 Louisville, Ky.

Interesting to all who Buy Their Bread.

I SEE that most, if not all of our tradesmen, are giving two of what is usually sold for dime loaves for fifteen cents. Upon inquiry how that can be done, I find that JOHN A. DAKE, the aerated bread baker, is giving the dealers seventeen large loaves for one dollar, which he claims is to correspond with the decline in flour, thereby affording a fair profit to the dealer. Would advise all consumers to buy the best and cheapest bread. de3d6

Headquarter Saloon.

A SPLENDID LUNCH every morning at 10 o'clock. No. 1 liquors, cigars, and the best Cincinnati lager beer, at CHRIS. HAUPT'S Headquarter Saloon, No. 99 Green street, no29 d6* Bet. Third and Fourth.

Flax Bagging.

BEING sole agents for the sale of "Delaware Manufacturing Co.'s flax bagging, will keep constantly on hand a large stock. de2deod5 BRANNIN, SUMMERS & CO.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to J. W. Earick, deceased, will please call and settle immediately. d2 d3* S. COGGESHALL, Adm'r.

Painted Buckets, Tubs, &c.

350 DOZ painted buckets, assorted colors; 50 doz half " "; 100 doz quar. " "; 125 doz toy " "; 75 doz tubs, Nos. 1, 2, & 3, assorted colors; 25 doz 12 in. keelers, assorted sizes; 75 nests (8's) painted tubs, assorted colors; Just received and for sale at REDUCED PRICES by d1 d6 ORRIN RAWSON.

Brooms! Brooms!

150 DOZ brooms, various styles; 125 doz hearth brooms, various styles; 50 doz wisp " Just received and for sale by d1 d6 ORRIN RAWSON.

Sage.

2,000 POUNDS fresh Sage (this year's crop) for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO., 184 Main street.

Indigo.

3 CASES Madras, very best quality, for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

Cream Tartar and Soda.

2 CASKS Cream Tartar, perfectly pure; 100 casks Bicalb Soda, genuine English, for sale by dec d12&w1 R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

McCarrell's Music Store.

161 FOURTH STREET, bet. Weisiger Hall and the Louisville Theater, is THE PLACE to buy Sheet Music, Pianos, Organs, small instruments, strings, &c., &c., &c., of the VERY BEST QUALITY, at the LOWEST PRICES. His motto is "The NIMBLE DIME is better than the SLOW DOLLAR." Call and try him. no4 deod3m&wlam

Saving Money is Making Money.

NOW that the Christmas holidays are approaching, every one desirous of purchasing presents for friends and kinsfolk, or goods for themselves, would do well to call at the store of JOHN BARROW, dec'd, corner of Seventh and Market streets, where every variety of Dry Goods of the best quality are to be found. As the business of this house must be settled by the first of January, this store offers inducements superior to any house of the kind at present in the city. no29 d10

Advertising on Street Cars.

MERCHANTS and others desirous of advertising either inside or outside of the Fourth and East and West Walnut street cars can ascertain the TERMS and MANNER of same at the office of the Central Passenger Railroad, on Fourth, near Main. n28 d30 C. P. R. R. CO.

New Crop Molasses.

50 BBLS prime New Orleans just received by railroad and for sale by n20 dtf MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.

New Crop Sugar.

10 HHDS prime New Orleans just received by railroad and for sale by n20 dtf MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.

Excelsior Roofing Paint.

PERSONS having new or old roofs that they want painted will find this the best and cheapest paint they can use. We warrant it to last as long as any oil painting, and lower in price. We also put on oil paint and composition roofing very low. Orders left at 60 Jefferson street. no5 dlm MORRIS & CO.

Copper Whisky.

500 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from five to ten years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

Notice.

N. R. WILSON has been appointed Commissioner for Kentucky of the Court of Claims. His office on Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth. oc8

Distillers and U. S. Gaugers.

WE are prepared to furnish burning brands, stencil brands and steel figures as low as any house in the West. All work warranted. MERCER & CO., no5 dlm* 56½ Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky.

HORSE-SHOEING.

HORSES sent to my shop will receive prompt attention from skillful workmen. Shop on First street, between Jefferson and Market. mvl dtf JOHN RUDD.

NOTICES.

Dissolution.

THE undersigned dissolved partnership this day, Dec. 1, 1868, by mutual consent, Mr. F. O. Reuter retiring from the firm. The business will be continued by Fitch & Lindsey, who are alone authorized to close up the business of the late firm. F. O. REUTER. T. N. LINDSEY. HENRY D. FITCH. d4 d6

Louisville Chancery Court.

Wash. Spradling's Ex'r, plff., vs. Wash. Spradling's Heirs, &c., dfts. } No. 21,933.

THIS cause was referred to the undersigned, Commissioner of said Court, to advertise and take proof of the debts against the estate of said Wash. Spradling, deceased, and report the same. Therefore the creditors of said Wash. Spradling, deceased, are hereby notified to produce their claims against the estate of said decedent before me, properly proven, on or before the 12th day of December next. THO. P. SMITH, Com'r. November 20, 1868. d1 d6

Notice.

Jos. W. Campbell and M. E. Campbell, his wife—Petition, ex parte, in Equity.

TO all whom it may concern: Jos. W. Campbell and his wife, M. E. Campbell, have filed their joint petition in the Chancery Court of Todd county, Ky., for the purpose of obtaining a judgment of said Court, directing the said M. E. Campbell to trade and transact business as a femme sole, convey her property, and make a will disposing of the same. Nov. 23, 1868. no25 d10*

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE CO., LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 23, 1868.

ON and after December 1 the evening line of steamers for Cincinnati will leave the wharf-boat, foot of Third street, at 4 o'clock. n24 dlm FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

Notice.

WE have bought the stock of groceries and leased the house formerly owned and occupied by F. Stine, deceased, No. 39 East Jefferson street, between First and Brook. We will continue the grocery business there in all of its branches. Mr. MATT CURRAN will remain in the house with us. WHEELER & LITTLE.

In consequence of the above arrangement we propose to rent the house occupied by us, on Market street, No. 59, between Second and Third. Also offer for sale the fixtures in said house. One of the firm will remain at the Market street store until the house is rented. no20 dlm WHEELER & LITTLE.

Notice of Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of Robinson & Coleman, for the manufacture of plug tobacco, and having purchased the factory formerly occupied by Robinson & Willett, are prepared to fill all orders in their line. G. ROBINSON, no11 dlm W. P. COLEMAN.

Notice.

Wm. P. Mellen, Trustee, and the United States and others, against the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company and others.

HAVING been appointed by the Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Kentucky, a special commissioner in the above styled case, to audit and make out a full and complete report to said Court of all bonds and coupons yet unpaid, secured by the first mortgage, and also all bonds and coupons due and unpaid, secured by the second mortgage of the said "New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company," and to whom due, and the names of the holders thereof, respectively; therefore,

Notice is hereby given to all bondholders, as aforesaid, to come forward and present and file with me, as said commissioner, at my office, in the city of Paducah, and State of Kentucky, all bonds, being the first and second mortgage of said "New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company," and coupons thereto belonging and unpaid, on or before the second Monday in March, 1869. W. H. JONES, no23 d30 Special Commissioner.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between us in the name of Mason & Smith, doing business as coal dealers at No. 125 Third street, between Jefferson and Green, city of Louisville, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. B. B. Mason is alone authorized to collect the accounts of the firm, and to settle up its affairs. All those indebted are requested to call and settle. B. B. MASON, N. SMITH.

The business will in future be conducted by B. B. Mason. oc23 dtf

J. W. SEATON & CO.,

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,

Cor. Fourth & Jefferson Sts.,

se11 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

REMOVAL.

H. Thierman & Co., Wholesale Liquor Dealers,

HAVE removed from 221 Market street, to 69 MAIN STREET between Second and Third sts. au21 dtf

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS,

No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square, oc29 d&wly NEW YORK.

BANKING HOUSE —OF— WIRT ADAMS,

Vicksburg, Miss.

COLLECTIONS made on Vicksburg and all the principal towns in Mississippi, and prompt remittance for all collections, at current rates of exchange. References—Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York; Gen. S. B. Buckner, S. P. Weisiger, Louisville Ky. no24 d3m

CASH PAID

For New and Second-hand Household Furniture. Address Drawer 184, Postoffice. no6 dlm

KENTUCKY BILLIARD PARLOR,

No. 140 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

THE finest and best-appointed Rooms in the city. n17 d3m

MOORE, BREMAKER, & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 275

North side Main, bet. Seventh and Eighth sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

We are now receiving and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of NEW OR LEANS SUGAR AND MOLASSES, which we offer low to the trade. n11 d3m

S. M. PARKER & Co

(SUCCESSORS TO BLAKEMORE, PARKER & CO.)

LEAF TOBACCO & COTTON Commission Merchants,

181 Pearl St., Corner of Cedar St. NEW YORK.

Strict attention paid to every branch of our business, and every effort made to make quick and satisfactory sales. no4 d3m

J. C. YATES, Agt. Louisville

AMES S. PHELPS ... JOHN C. DURRETT ... ROBERT BOARD

J. S. PHELPS & CO.,

Planters' Tobacco Warehouse,

Corner Eleventh and Main Streets, Louisville, Ky.

DAILY AUCTION SALES. Proceeds Promptly Paid on the Day of Sale.

SHIP TO PLANTERS' WAREHOUSE.

oc29 d6 W,F&Su3m

D. BLACKMORE. D. T. DUCKWALL. D. S. MILLS

BLACKMORE, DUCKWALL & MILLS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS,

NO. 53 WEST MAIN ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ Highest Cash Price paid for all kinds of Grain and Produce delivered on Railroads leading to the City and Ohio River. Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments. se27 d3m W F tf

GEO. W. BLAKEMORE, Late of Blakemore, Parker & Co. J. H. F. MAYO, Late of Richmond, Va. JAS. H. BLAKEMORE Of New York City.

BLAKEMORE, MAYO & CO.,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors!

41 Broad Street, New York.

Liberal advances made, and consignments respectfully solicited. no8 d3m

H. A. DUMESNIL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Nos. 39 and 41 Fourth street, Louisville,

AGENT for the well-known IXL COAL OIL. Consignments of Produce and Manufactured articles and Orders for the purchase of Plantation Supplies solicited. Storage receipts given upon property stored with me, upon which cash advances can be obtained. Advances made on Consignments to my friends in New Orleans and New York. oct1 d3m

E. W. & L. P. KENNEDY,

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

57 Main street, between Second and Third. o19 d&w6m

LOCKHART & ROACH,

Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants,

—AND DEALERS IN—

Country Produce, Provisions, Cement, Drain and Sewer Pipe, and General Merchandise,

No. 320 Main St., bet. Eighth and Ninth,

Consignments Solicited. LOUISVILLE, KY.

E. LOCKHART. no7 dlm J. J. ROACH.

C. B. PATTON. CH'S ARBEGUST

PATTON & ARBEGUST,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hay, Grain, Flour, Whisky, and Country Produce generally.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. [no1 d6m] No. 8 THIRD ST., LOUISVILLE, KY

PROPOSALS.

Mules Wanted.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS., Dec. 1, 1868.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 10th inst., for the delivery to the Depot Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, of

500 Mules

Said mules must be not less than four (4) nor more than ten (10) years of age, strong, stout, compact, well developed animals, in full health, and free from any blemish or defect which will unfit them for severe work. None must be less than 14 hands high, and at least one-third of the number must be not less than 14½ hands high, and all must be well broken to harness.

Delivery of the mules will be required as follows: One-fifth of the number on or before the 18th inst., three-fifths on or before the 23d, and the whole number on or before the 30th instant.

Proposals will be received for any portion of the number required or the whole.

By authority of the Quartermaster General. BENJ. C. CARD, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., de4 d6 Acting Chief Quartermaster.

To Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, at the office of Bradshaw, Vogdes & Co., Architects, until the 25th day of December, for the various works and materials required in the proposed additions to the Louisville City Marine Hospital.

Plans and specifications are now ready and may be seen at the office of the above-named Architects.

Proposals will be opened and reported to the first meeting of the General Council in January, 1869. The Council reserve the right to accept or reject any or all proposals. PHILLIP TOMPPERT, Mayor. JNO. E. CROWE, GEO. H. WALLING, PHIL. T. GERMAN, } Trustees. n29

Notice.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, WESTERN DIVISION CHESAPEAKE & OHIO R. R., CABELL COURT-HOUSE, WESTERN VIRGINIA, November 10, 1868.

SEALED proposals for the graduation and masonry of a part and perhaps all the work on this road lying between the mouth of Big Sandy river and the mouth of Scary creek, West Virginia, will be received at this office until 6 P. M. December 9, 1868.

The sections to be let and the profiles and estimated quantities will be ready for inspection on the 1st day of December, 1868. The work is for the most part heavy, has been opened at many points, and lies in a country abounding in supplies, and is very accessible.

Further information as to the amount to be let will be given before the day of letting. H. D. WHITCOMB, n20 d6&2awtDec9 Chief Engineer.

Proposals for Coal.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Nov. 29, 1868.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. SATURDAY, Dec. 5, 1868, for furnishing a six months' supply of coal for the depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., commencing Dec. 8, 1868, and ending June 8, 1869.

The coal to be best Pittsburg coal, to be delivered from time to time as required, and at such place in or near the city of Jeffersonville as the officer in charge may direct.

Proposals will be in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, and accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons that, in case a contract is awarded to the bidder, good and sufficient bond will be given for the faithful performance of the same.

Bids will be indorsed, "Proposals for Coal," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster General. H. C. RANSOM. Bvt. Lt. Col. and Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Q. M. nc30 d6

To Contractors.

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive sealed proposals until Thursday, December 3, at the Engineers' office of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad, in Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Ky., for the GRADUATION, BRIDGE and CULVERT MASONRY of fifty (50) miles of said railroad, between Elizabethtown and the mouth of Brush Pond Creek. Specifications and profiles of the work can be seen at the office in Elizabethtown, on and after November 20th. (no4 dlm) GEO. MACLEOD, Chief Engin'r.

PNEUMATIC GAS!

For Public and Private Houses,

IN TOWN, CITY, AND COUNTRY.

THE BIERCE PNEUMATIC GAS GENERATOR (recently patented by Judge Bierce, of Cleveland, O.) is the best and cheapest gas apparatus ever invented, combining in its construction great simplicity and durability with strictly scientific principles.

This machine is now offered to the people of Kentucky with the assurance that it will meet all the requirements of any public or private house, furnishing a beautiful, soft, and brilliant light, cheaper than any other species of illumination known. It occupies but little space, requiring no extra expense or trouble in putting it up. No reservoir of gas, consequently no danger of explosion. Material for six months or a year may be put in at once.

Parties desiring this gas are invited to call and see the "Bierce" machine in full operation at Ramsey & Jaeger's, No. 60 Seventh street, who will take pleasure in showing it to them, and with whom orders for machines may be left.

City, town, and county rights for sale.

For full particulars call on or address J. A. FRANKLIN, n18 eodlm At Ramsey & Jaeger's.

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

John B. Davies,

MANUFACTURER of Marine, Land, and Portable Steam Engines, Grist and Saw Mill Machinery, Tobacco Cotton, and Hay Presses and Screws, Boiler Sheet Iron, Brass and Copper Work of all descriptions, Wrought Iron Pipe and Steam Fittings, Steam and Water Gauges, Whistles, &c.

Corner Main and Ninth Sts., Louisville, Ky jc6 deodlf

Gas for Country Houses

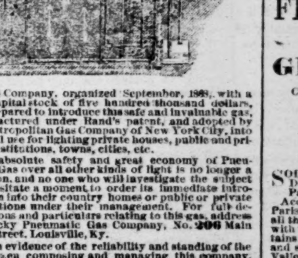
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.

KENTUCKY

Pneumatic Gas Company!

DIRECTORS:

James A. Miller, President; Jacob L. Smyser, V. Pres. James H. Clark Sec'y; Marcus A. Finch, G. Sup. James S. Lithgow.

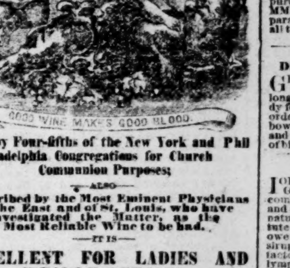


THIS Company, organized September, 1868, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, are prepared to introduce this safe and invaluable gas, manufactured under Rand's patent, and adopted by the Metropolitan Gas Company of New York City, into general use for lighting private houses, public and private institutions, towns, cities, etc.

The absolute safety and great economy of Pneumatic Gas over all other kinds of light is no longer a question, and no one who will investigate the subject will hesitate a moment to order its immediate introduction into their country homes or public or private institutions under their management. For full descriptions and particulars relating to this gas, address Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company, No. 206 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

As an evidence of the reliability and standing of the gentlemen composing and managing this company, we refer to V. McKNIGHT, President Bank of Kentucky; C. TILDEN, President Bank of Louisville; H. D. NEWCOMB, President Louisville Financial Corporation; D. S. BENEDICT, President Commercial Bank; JAMES BRIDGEFORD, President Second National Bank; L. L. WARREN, President Tobacco Bank; H. B. HILL, Cashier Northern Bank; and to all other bankers, merchants, and manufacturers in Louisville. n21 dlm

SPEER'S Port Grape Wine,



Used by Four-fifths of the New York and Philadelphia Congregations for Church Communion Purposes;

—ALSO—

Prescribed by the Most Eminent Physicians of the East and of St. Louis, who have investigated the Matter, as the Most Reliable Wine to be had.

—IT IS—

EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS.

Vineyard, New Jersey.

Speer's Port Grape Wine.

THIS justly celebrated native wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

Are unsurpassed by any other wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is, in every respect,

A Wine to be Relied on!

☞ For parties and family use it is unexcelled. ☜

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

STORE, No. 243 BROADWAY, N. Y.

1deis dF&M&wcowtf

Best Pianos

IN the world are made by Steinway & Sons and Chickering & Sons. Low prices. Reference given to 1,500 purchasers from their agent. n13 dtf D. P. FAULDS, 70 Main street.

W. H. HEWITT. H. C. M'DOWELL.

C. H. HEWITT & CO.,

General Commission Merchants!

For the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Bacon, Butter, Potatoes, Apples, DRIED FRUIT, &c.

No. 95 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.

CONSIGNMENTS AND ORDERS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES—John B. Smith, President Western Fin. Corporation; W. B. Belknap, O. W. Thomas & Co. no17 deodlm

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $1 50 per line per month.

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.—Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop S. E. corner Main and Tenth streets.

BASIL W. DUKE & A. E. RICHARDS, Attorneys at Law, No. 7 Court Place, Louisville.

BRECKINRIDGE, DR. STANHOPE P., Corner Twelfth and Madison streets, Louisville, Ky.

BULL, O. T. & CO., Iron, Hardware, Horse and Mule Shoes, 27 E. Market st. oc1 dtf

CLEMMONS & WILLIS, Attorneys at Law, Office No. 6 Court Place, Louisville, Ky. s30 dtf

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

EDWARDS, GEO. T.—Attorney-at-Law, No. 163 Bamberger & Bloom block, Louisville, Ky. no29 dlm

EDMUNDS, JAMES T., resides at No. 34 Gray street, south side, bet. 1st and 2d. s25 d2m*

GRIFFITH, SUNCE & CO.—Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants, No. 93 W. Main st.

HODAPP, VAL., Dealer in Leather and Findings, No. 185 north side Market, bet. Fifth and Sixth streets.

HARLAN & NEWMAN—Attorneys at Law Jefferson st., two doors east of Willard Hotel.

JAMES & CO., THOS., (successors to Potter, James & Co.,) dealers in Pittsburg and other Coal. Office, 86 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

KINNAN, WILLIAM, manufacturer of and wholesale and retail dealer in Umbrellas, Parasols and Walking Canes, No. 135 Third street. oct1

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 31 and 33 6th st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DORNN, Prop'rs

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS—C LEWIS DIEHL, proprietor, No. 29 Fifth st.

LANEDAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 473 and 475 Main street, northside, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

LITHGOW, J. S. & CO.—Northwest corner of Main and Third streets, manufacturers of Stoves, Castings, Tin, Copper, and Sheet-iron Ware.

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of Rattan and Split-bottom Chairs, 174 and 176 E. Market st.

MERGELL, C. S.—Architect. Office: Room No. 4 Commercial Bank of Kentucky building, Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

MOUNT W. L.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 76 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 156 West Main street.

SACKSTEDER, J. & B.—House, Sign, and Steamboat Painter, No. 83 Second st., east side bet. Market and Jefferson.

WOOD, MC., Manufacturer and dealer in Hosiery, Gloves, Yarns, and Underwear, No. 146 West Market st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

YOUNG JOHN P.—Saw Mill and Lumber Yard, m'f'r all descriptions of Framing and Building Lumber, Laths, Sets, &c., 309 Fulton, above Campbell

LAWYERS.

ALBERT PIKE. ROBT. W. JOHNSON

PIKE & JOHNSON,

Attorneys, Counselors & Solicitors,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS firm will practice in the U. S. Supreme Court and Court of Claims, and will attend to the recovery of debts, accounts and claims against the Government or individuals, and to business before Congress or in the Departments.

The senior member of the firm (late of the Memphis Appeal) has been long known in the highest courts of the country; and the junior has had large experience in departmental and other business, during many years of public service in the House and Senate. They offer their best and faithful services to those who may need them. se1 deodtf

CLARENCE J. PRENTICE,

Attorney at Law

160 West Jefferson street, se21 dtf LOUISVILLE, KY

DENTISTRY.

Dr. J. A. McCLELLAND,

INVITES an examination of his ROSE PEARL dental plates. Dental Cabinet, No. 181 Third street, between Green and Walnut. oct7d3m

DENTAL NOTICE. DR. DOYLE

TAKES pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he has returned home, and may be found at his office as usual, No. 307 W. Jefferson st., bet. Eighth and Ninth. no11 deod3&71

Dr. SAMUEL GRIFFITH, DENTIST,

Has removed to No. 61 Chestnut, between Second and Third streets, where he would be pleased to receive patients. oc9 d3m

J. H. BEDFORD, DENTIST,

No. 30 Jefferson street, between First and Second, Louisville, Ky. Teeth mounted on Rose Pearl Base. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. No trouble to show specimens. no3 dtf

J. F. CANINE, DENTIST,

And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ial dtf

MANTELS AND GRATES.

MANTELS, MANTELS.

Grates, Grates!

PARTIES building would consult their interests calling and personally examining, or sending for cuts and prices, of the beautiful plain, enameled and arbleized Iron Mantels, and plain and enameled Grates, manufactured by

J. S. LITHGOW & CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Plain Grates, complete, of all sizes, ranging from $4 to $14.

Enameled Grates, complete, from $19 to $30.

Mantels, complete, with Grates, summer fronts and ash pans, from $20 to $75.

☞ Don't put in wood mantels till you see the iron. au22 dtf

FRENCH MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & CO.,

CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,

45 RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON—By Leras, M. D., Docteur es Sciences, Grimault & Co., Chemists, Paris.

According to the opinion of of the members of the Paris Academy of Medicine, this article is superior to all the ferruginous preparations known. It agrees best with the stomach, never causes costiveness; it contains the elements of the blood and the osseous frame, and succeeds where other preparations fail, such as Vallet's pills, iron reduced by hydrogen, lactate of iron, and ferruginous mineral water. One tablespoonful of the solution of sirup contains three grains of the salt of iron. They are both colorless.

Dr. Burin du Buisson's.

DIGESTIVE LOZENGES OF THE ALKALINE LACTATES. The Alkaline Lactates exercise the most beneficial influence over the derangements of digestion, either by their peculiar action on the mucous membrane of the stomach, or by affording to the latter, through their combination with the saliva to the gastric juice, a supply of lactic acid, which all English, French, and other physiologists admit to be an essential principle of digestion. For the information of those who may be without medical advice, it may be stated here that the symptoms of impaired digestion are: Headache, pain in the forehead, hemicrania, gastritis, gastralgia, heartburn, wind in the stomach and bowels, loss of appetite, emaciation, &c.

Diseases of the Chest.

SIRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.—Grimault & Co., Chemists, Paris. A sirup compounded with this new salt has been introduced by Dr. Churchill for the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. Recent trials made at the Brompton Consumption Hospital, an institution especially devoted to the treatment of diseases of the chest, have abundantly demonstrated the absolute necessity of obtaining this new therapeutic agent in the most perfectly pure and neutral condition. In a tablespoonful of sirup contains four grains of perfectly pure hypophosphite of lime; and, as compounded by MM. Grimault & Co., of Paris, this sirup is the only preparation which guarantees to the medical profession all the properties required in this valuable medicine.

Diarrhea, Derangements of the Stomach.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.—This natural vegetable production, perfectly innocuous, has been long used in Brazil with the utmost success as a remedy for diarrhea, sick headache, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium and the subnitrate of bismuth.

Children's Diseases.

IODIZED SIRUP OF HORSE RADISH. Prepared by Grimault & Co., Paris. This sirup contains iodine combined with the juice of water cress, horse radish, and scurvy grass, in which iodine and sulphur exist naturally, and for this reason it is an excellent substitute for cod liver oil, which is generally supposed to owe its efficacy to the presence of iodine. The iodized sirup of horse radish invariably produces most satisfactory results, administered to children suffering from lymphatism, rachitism, congestion of the glands of the neck, or the various eruptions on the face, so frequent during infancy. It is also the best remedy for the first stage of consumption. Being at once tonic and depurative, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and restores to their tissues their natural firmness and vigor.

☞ For circulars of all of the above preparations please apply to

WILSON, PETER & CO.,

Direct Importers, & Wholesale Agents for the West. fe10 Fly

LOUISVILLE Wrought Iron Cotton Tie!

Patented March 5, 1867, by Barry Coleman.

Louisville Rolling Mill Co.

Manufacturers, and Dealers in

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &c.,

No. 161 Main Street.

se5 deodlm

WANTED.

WANTED—TRAVELING AGENCY—A young man, who will make frequent trips during the coming year through the States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, would like the agency of some first-class business house. Address TRAVELER, P. O. Drawer XV, city. d1*

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER by a person who has had several years' experience. Unexceptional references will be given. Address G., care of John Watson, Main street, between Seventh and Eighth. d3 d7*

WANTED—1 smart runner, 1 corresponding clerk, 2 drivers, 1 hostler, 1 bar tender, 10 canvassers, 20 farm hands, 1 partners with $600 to $20,000; also situations for 2 grocery clerks, 5 salesmen, porter and agent. KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, cor. Fourth and Jefferson streets. d1*

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young lady, as governess, in or near Louisville, to pupils under 12 years of age; music, French and the English branches taught. Address Mrs. J. W. BENSON, Mrs. KEARSLEY CARTER or Rev. STUART ROBINSON. dec d6*

WANTED—SALESWOMEN—Two competent saleswomen, one experienced in laces and embroideries, and one that understands trimmings. Good recommendations required. Address P. P., Louisville postoffice. de3d3

WANTED—10 GOOD DRESS MAKERS—At No. 237 Fourth street. Also three apprentices. de3 d3*

WANTED—A STEAM ENGINE—Must be nearly new, 12 inches in diameter and 24 inch stroke, and double-flued boilers, 40 or 42 inches, 24 to 30 feet long. Apply to PATTERSON & BIGGS, No. 49 Main street, between Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. d1 d10

WANTED—ALL PERSONS TO CALL ON MADAM MAYNARD—The greatest Seer of the Future, Present and Past, on business or love matters, law-suits or stolen property. She is reliable and strictly confidential. To all persons, especially the ladies, call and see the elastic self-adjusting, abdominal corset truss. After many years of hard labor she has succeeded in bringing before the public an entirely new kind of truss; nothing like it has ever been produced. Agents wanted every where. Address MADAM MAYNARD, 307 Second st., Louisville, Ky. P. S.—All physicians recommend it. dec 3 W F & Sutf

WANTED—MEN—A few men with small capital who wish steady and profitable employment, will find it to their interest to call at 47 Main street, upstairs. JOHNSON & CO. de1d3

WANTED—50 shares NASHVILLE R. R. STOCK. Apply at the Hardware store of NETHERLAND & HART, Main, between Sixth and Seventh. n29 d6*

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl at once. All respectable capable girls and women are invited to call and obtain situations free of charge. References indispensable. MILLER & CO. no15 dtf

WANTED—SALESMEN—In January, 1869, by a large white goods, lace, and embroidery house in Philadelphia, competent salesmen, accustomed to selling by sample and capable of influencing a large trade in this section. To good men liberal salaries will be paid. Undoubted references required. Address M. C., care Coe, Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia. oc9 2aw2m

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, by a person fully competent. Best of references given. Address B., care of Maxwell & Co., Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, south side. n17 dtf

WANTED—LIEN NOTES—I have purchasers for a large amount of lien notes on city property. E. D. FRYER, Real Estate Agent, 163 Fourth street, Bamberger & Bloom's Block. se11 dtf

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—For THE OFFICIAL HISTORY of the war, its causes, character, conduct and results, by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. Its ready sale, combined with an increased commission, make it the best subscription book ever published. One agent in Easton, Pa., reports 72 subscribers in three days; one in Mobile, Ala., reports 71 subscriptions in two days; one in Boston, Mass., reports 103 subscribers in four days; one in Memphis, Tenn., reports 108 subscribers in five days. Send for circulars and see our terms and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O. de4 dlt&w2

WANTED—20 MORE AGENTS—To sell a salesable article, by which from $5 to $10 could be made daily, at 291 West Market street. Come and try it. n26 cod2w*

WANTED—AGENTS—A few experienced Canvassing Insurance Agents for popular Companies can find employment at No. 10, up stairs on Main, near corner of Fourth street. o19 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS—The De Soto Mutual Life Co. can give employment to several city solicitors and also to traveling agents on liberal terms. Call at the office, No. 129 Main street, near Fourth street. std

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—A RETAIL DRUG STORE—Doing a good business. Address NASH, Louisville, Ky. de3 d3*

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A very desirable and well located residence, with all the modern improvements, situated on Broadway. Price very low and terms easy. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, 159 Main street. de2d1m

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—Corner Seventeenth and Main, doing a good business. T. F. HEETER. no29 d7*

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOUSE—That fine three-story brick house, situated one door north of T. P. Jacobs' residence, corner Fourth and Breckinridge, containing 14 rooms; gas throughout; water works in yard; in good order. Lot 61 by 203 feet, set in fruit and shrubbery. For terms, &c., inquire of E. LEWIS, 342 Market street, one door below Sixth. no29 d12

FOR SALE—SURPLUS MULES AND HORSES of the Central Passenger Railroad Co., on the corners of Eighteenth and Walnut and York and Fourth streets. Size of mules from 15½ to 16 hands high. Warranted sound, and 4 years old in the spring. CENTRAL P. R. R. CO. n25 d1m

FOR SALE—SAW-MILLS—Parties intending to purchase Saw-Mills, Shingle-Mills, and other Machinery will find it to their interest to call at the S. E. corner of Brook and Main streets, just above the new Galt House. ALEXANDER & BACON. o17

FOR SALE—SAW MILL—Parties intending to purchase saw mills will find it to their interest to call at the northeast corner of Brook and Main sts. Also for sale, Government wagons, harness and second-hand machinery. ALEXANDER & BACON. oc23 dtf

FOR SALE AND RENT—REAL ESTATE—By W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, north side. I have for sale cheap for cash, and on time, vacant lots in all parts of Louisville and Portland; also houses and lots in good locations.

Also farms in the following States: Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Texas.

I have some desirable property in New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind., and a No. 1 tavern stand in the town of Charlestown, Ind., and now doing a good trade. This is a good chance for a party who wants to start in the hotel business, and will be sold low. As Charlestown is the county-seat of Clark county, Indiana, this is a desirable place. W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street. oc9 dtf

FOR SALE—BREWERY—The property known as Zoller's Brewery, situated on Portland avenue, and has a fine brewery with all the apparatus complete, and can be made one of the best lager beer breweries in the city of Louisville. This place has a large front on Portland avenue and runs back to an alley; has a good saloon fronting on Portland avenue and also two good dwelling houses, with ice house, stables and other outhouses. The saloon is doing good trade and any person taking the place can build up a good trade with Portland and the city. We propose to sell all barrels, half barrels and kegs, wagons, horses, &c., to any one who may want to engage in the brewery business. This is a rare chance for an investment. For particulars inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth streets. au20

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE—Broadway, bet. First and Second streets, No. 17. House contains ten rooms, kitchen, cellar, cistern, stable, carriage and coal house. Lot 30x210 feet to a large alley. Terms easy—ten years' credit if desired. Apply to W. B. HOKE, office of English & Hoke. my17 dtf

FOR SALE—STOCK—27 shares Taylorsville Turnpike stock. For particulars inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, No. 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. jy26 dtf

FOR SALE—OLD TYPE—We have for sale, at a low price, 4,000 lbs. of old Type, to which the attention of Foundrymen and Machinists is directed. Apply at the Courier office. jy14 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A two-story brick house on Walnut street, between Eleventh and Twelfth; lot 30 feet front by 105 feet deep to alley; house contains 6 rooms, kitchen, stable, good cistern and gas all through the house; has fine fruit trees and grape vines. For particulars apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. my13 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A new brick dwelling, containing eight rooms, on the corner of Floyd and College. Apply to MRS. SUSAN C. DEHONEY, Sixth street, between Walnut and Green. d1*

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE STORE-HOUSE—The store-house No. 264 Main street. The house is 26½ feet wide by 180 feet deep, and is one of the best buildings in the city. Rent reasonable. Possession by next January 1. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, No. 159 Main street. de4 d6*

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Two front rooms and one back room, unfurnished, with or without board in a private family. Location central. Apply at this office. d3 d2*

FOR RENT—HOUSES—1 brick, 3 stories and cellar, No. 45 east side Fourth or Wall st. 4 rooms, 3d floor, on Fifth st., Marble Hall. 1 brick cottage, 3 rooms and kitchen, on Main, south side, near Brook st. 1 brick, 2 stories, large lot, east of Eighteenth on Broadway. 1 brick dwelling, 11 rooms, on east side Sixth, between Walnut and Green sts. Also, for sale or exchange, 2 miles out, country seat, "Spring Dale," situated between Bardstown and Newburg roads. Apply to JOHN WILSON. Office 118 Jefferson st., near Fourth. d3 d6

FOR RENT—THE UPPER STORIES of the large four-story buildings Nos. 39 and 41 Fourth street, between Main and the river, connected by interior openings, well lighted, and suitable for a light manufacturing business. Also for rent, in the same locality, three fine offices and storage-room for a bulk equal to 5,000 barrels. Apply at No. 39 to H. A. DUMESNIL. d1 d6

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—That elegant new store-house, on Seventh street, one door from Main, with all modern improvements. Also, on 2d floor of same building, two large offices suitable for agents or doctors. Will be leased very cheap. Apply to JONES, TAPP & CO. de2 d1m

FOR RENT—MAIN-STREET STORE—On the southeast corner of Main and Fifth streets, now occupied by Wilson, Peter & Co. as a drug store, will be for rent on the 1st of January next. This house occupies, perhaps, the most central and eligible corner on Main street for a wholesale business. It has a sub-cellar, with a well-lighted basement, and five stories above. The building is accessible to each floor in front on Main street, and in the rear on Fifth street. Can readily be converted into fine, well-lighted offices; or each of the first floors, beginning with the basement and including the first and second floors, may be used for an independent business. In the rear, on Fifth street, is one of Otis & Bro.'s hoisting machines, with engine, &c. This is the latest and best machine in use, and, besides its expeditious working, it saves the labor of several men in storing and shipping. The whole house is heated by the waste steam of the boiler. If not soon rented as it stands, it is my purpose to convert it into offices. Apply on the premises to Dr. THOS. E. WILSON. Mr. Peter, who will continue in the Drug business, will occupy another house.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A large brick dwelling, with large lot, good stable, cellar, gas and water, No. 323 Chestnut street, between Eighth and Ninth. Apply to MOORHEAD & CO., No. 56 Fourth street. no4 dtf

FOR RENT—ON A LONG LEASE—The second and third floors above my store, on Fourth street, containing several large rooms, suitable for any light business and dwelling at the same time, as well as for offices, sewing machine establishments, or anything else. Apply to S. NICHOLAS, 83 Fourth street, near Market. oc1 dtf

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE BUILDING—The large and well-arranged building, now occupied as the COURIER-JOURNAL office, on Green street, between Third and Fourth, will be for rent during the latter part of December, or as soon as the new building on Jefferson street, intended for our use, is ready for occupancy. Particulars may be had by applying at the office. no10 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSES—The two new houses on the corner of Eleventh and Main sts., which will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of December next. If application is made soon, the interior of the buildings can be finished to suit the parties who may wish to occupy them. Apply to KAHN & WOLF, No. 270 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. no8 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM AND RESIDENCE—Just completed, a three-story house on Jefferson street, between First and Second, containing a handsome store-room, with residence over same having large rooms. Entrance to residence from the street, and all finished in handsome style. Any one desiring only the store can rent rooms above for offices. Inquire of S. H. SHALLCROSS, at Guthrie & Co.'s, Jefferson st., between First and Second. Oc24 dtf

FOR RENT—STOREHOUSE—The storehouse at present occupied by Messrs. S. Ullman & Co., Main street, between Bullitt and Fifth. Possession 1st January. W. GEO. ANDERSON, Executor of John L. Martin. no29 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE HOUSE—No. 89 Sixth street, between Main and Market. Inquire of FOINIER & CAMPBELL, No. 231 West Main street, opposite Louisville Hotel. oc19 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—The dwelling part of the house which I occupy on Fourth street, between Main and Market. Apply to N. NICHOLAS, 83 Fourth street. oc7 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—The large store-house, No. 11 Main street, bet. First and Second. Apply on the premises. se25 dtf

FOR SALE---COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—130 ACRES OF LAND—Twelve miles east of Louisville, about one mile from the Shelby turnpike and two and a half miles from Hobbs' Station, on the Louisville and Cincinnati Railroad; all under fence; 70 acres under cultivation; 12 acres young orchard select fruit, now bearing; vineyard of 1,200 choice grape vines; good water; good neighborhood, churches, schools, &c., convenient. Price $65 per acre, cash. For further particulars, inquire of BENJ. RANKIN, at Gas Office, Louisville, Ky. no23 d13*

FOR SALE—FARM—A very desirable farm of 73 acres, near Hanover, Jefferson county, Ind. The land lies well and is of good quality, 64 acres cleared, balance in woodland pasture; a good frame house of five rooms and hall, well finished, with cellar and cistern; good barn and stable, a fine young orchard, and a never-failing spring near the house. Will sell on easy terms. Apply to J. T. SHAFFER & CO., 79 Jefferson street, or to ANDREW MANN on the premises. de3 d5w1

FOR SALE—FARM—Dr. A. E. Geognegan offers for sale his valuable and well-known hay farm, on Salt river turnpike, in Jefferson county, 15 miles from Louisville, and half a mile from the Ohio river. The above named farm contains 202 acres of land. This is one of the best improved hay farms in the State. A large, modern style, double frame cottage of 8 rooms, kitchen, &c., all out-buildings and conveniences that could be desired; a very large hay shed, and improved beater hay press, 150 acres in meadow. Large orchard of all kinds of the most desirable fruit. As handsome a body of land as there is in the country, and in a very desirable neighborhood. Apply to Dr. A. E. GEOGHEGAN, on the premises—postoffice, River View, Ky.; or to C. H. WINTERSMITH, 263 West Jefferson street, Louisville. se10 deodtf

BOARDING.

WANTED—BOARDING—By a gentleman and wife, in a respectable private family between Floyd and Eighth streets. Address, stating terms and location, A. B., this office. d4 d2*

BOARDING—A fine large front room on the first or second floor, or a suit of front rooms for rent, with board. Address, with references, H., this office. d1

BOARDING—Two very desirable furnished rooms, suitable for families, with No. 1 board, also two or three single gentlemen. Location central. Apply at No. 199 Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth. no17-deodtf

BOARDING—Two nicely-furnished rooms, with board, can be obtained by applying at No. 35 Chestnut street. Also two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with day board. de3 d3

BOARDING—ROOMS—Nicely furnished rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at 161 Seventh street. de2dtf

BOARDING—A fine large room on the first or second floor, or a suit of front rooms for rent, with board. Address, with references, H., this office. de1 d3*

BOARDING—A number of young men can obtain good board at No. 256 Second street, bet. Chestnut and Broadway. Price $5 a week. n21 d1m

BOARDING—Nicely furnished rooms with board can be obtained on reasonable terms at MRS. E. W. FINUCANE'S, 167 Fifth street, between Walnut and Green. References required. no7 d1m

BOARDING—With or without rooms, southeast corner Third and Green streets, opposite Post-office. L. STRAUS, Agent. oc18dtf

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a fine large front room, with good board, in a private family. Apply at 199 Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. fy9 deodtf

LOST.

LOST—SADDLE—A black padded saddle from my horse that ran off from Second street. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at WILLIAMS & STEADMAN'S stable, Jefferson st. d1*

LOST—SLUT—A black and tan terrier slut. Answers to the name "Lady." Weight about 7 lbs. Had on a German Silver collar and lock. The finder will be rewarded by leaving her at WALKER'S EXCHANGE. d3 d3

LOST—HANDKERCHIEF—An extra fine lady's handkerchief, trimmed with pure lace. The finder will oblige the owner very much by leaving it at the office of MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., No. 60 Jefferson street. de1d3

FOR SALE--Horses & Mules

FOR SALE—MULES—60 head of good two-year old mules; also, large work mules, for sale in lots to suit. Goshen Postoffice, Oldham county, Ky. RICHARD WATERS. b3 d1f

PUBLIC SALES.

Public Sale.

ON THURSDAY, December 10, we will sell, on the premises, to the highest bidder, the farm of Joab B. Offutt, four miles northeast of Shelbyville, Ky., on the Mulberry and Consolation turnpike. It contains 300 acres of No. 1 land. Has good improvements, and is in a good state of cultivation. The farm is susceptible of division, and 200 acres will be sold separately. Abundance of timber on each tract; a young orchard of 100 trees on the improved tract.

Sale will commence promptly at 10 o'clock A. M., when terms will be made known.

A. W. OFFUTT,
SAMUEL HANNA,
Assignees.

B. K. BAILEY, Auctioneer. de3

Public Sale of the Market-street Mills.

AS Assignee of A. F. Clark, bankrupt, I will offer at public sale, at the Court House door, in Louisville, Ky., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M., immediately after the Chancery sales, on MONDAY, December 14, 1868, the property known as the "Market street Mills," situated on the north side of Market street, between Floyd and Brook streets, Louisville, Ky., numbered 67 and 69. The lot is 40x210 feet to an alley. The building is 40 by 100 feet, 4 stories high, with cellar beneath and covered with metallic roof. The walls are mostly of brick, are of an unusual thickness and strength. The engine is 18-inch cylinder and and 5-foot stroke. The boilers, 2 in number, are 64-inch diameter and 22 feet long, and, with the engine, are under a shed outside the main building. There are three stones 57 inches in diameter and one 36 inches. The capacity of the mill is 300 barrels flour and 1,000 bushels meal per day, or 200 barrels family flour, 75 barrels rye flour and 1,000 bushels meal per day. The machinery is in good running order.

Terms—¼ cash, balance in 3 equal payments at 6, 12 and 18 months; security required on deferred payments and lien retained.

Sale positive and absolute. Dower interest to be released to the purchaser, and to have the right to see the payments applied to the extinguishment of any liens that may be on the property.

STEPHEN E. JONES,
Assignee of A. F. Clark.

no15 dts

Marshal's Sale.

D. C. Jones against N. H. Albers, } In Chancery, No. 20,095.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1868,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3, 9, and 12 months, the following described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein, viz:

The lot and improvements on the north side of Portland avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, having a front thereon of 33 feet by a depth of 200 feet to an alley.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

d2 d6

Marshal's Sale.

Washington Spradling's Ex'rs. against Alfred Mosby and wife. } In Chancery No. 21,774

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1868,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, the leasehold premises situated on the northeast corner of Jackson and Breckinridge streets, in the city of Louisville, and having a front of 21 feet by 90 on said streets. Said lease has ten years to run from the 1st of October, 1864, and is sold subject to the terms and conditions of the lease from Washington Spradling to said defendant Mosby.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

de2d6

Marshal's Sale.

W. K. Thomas vs. J. H. Wilson. }

BY virtue of an execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court, in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will

ON MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1868,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at the court house door, in the City of Louisville, at auction, to the highest bidder, a bay horse, about 4 years old, on a credit of 3 month.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

de2d6

Marshal's Sale.

Henning & Speed against H. A. Smith. } In Chancery, No. 21,680.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1868,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 and 9 months, the following described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein, viz:

A tract of land in Jefferson county, Ky., and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake or stone in the line of Cornelius Hoke's land, where his land joins Mrs. Jones and Jacob Hoomble; thence along said line of Jones and Hoke S 68¼ deg. E 84 4-10 poles to a white oak, corner in the line of Moody and Hoke; thence south 26 deg. E 17 5-10 poles to a fallen beech to the line of George Potts and Hoke; thence W 19 to a stone in said Potts' line S 24 deg. E 61 poles to a stake (intended to one), corner to the line of said Potts and Hoke; thence S 58 deg. E. 105 poles to a stake, corner to Hoomble and Hoke; thence N 18¼ deg. ... 188 poles along said Hoomble's line to the beginning.

The sale to be made to satisfy a note for $1,630, given by H. A. Smith to C. C. & W. B. Hoke, dated May 15, 1867, due two years after date and bearing interest from date until paid.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

de2 d6

ISAAC CROMIE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Best Pittsburg and Youghiogheny

COAL.

ORDERS promptly filled at the lowest market rates and of the best quality of coal.

Principal office north side Market, near Third st. Branch offices, Fifth street, at J. P. Cromie's ice depot, and corner Thirteenth and Main streets. Also at river, foot of Preston street. de4 eod&w

LOUISVILLE, KY., GLASS WORKS.

THE undersigned, glass manufacturers, respectfully announce to the public that they have now in operation TWO LARGE FACTORIES in the manufacture of all kinds of Bottles, Druggists', Grocers', and Confectioners' Glassware (both Green and Flint), Tumblers, Goblets, Lamps, Jars, and Lamp Chimneys. They also keep on hand a large stock of Window Glass, and a General Assortment of Glassware.

KRACK, REED & CO.,

FACTORIES—COR. CLAY & FRANKLIN STS.

Warerooms—73 Sixth St., bet. Main & Market

no13 d3m* LOUISVILLE, KY.

Pianos & Organs.

MR. CHARLES ZWALLAZ, from Paris, desires to offer his services to the public of Louisville for the repairing and best tuning of Pianos and Organs. All work intrusted to him warranted and done to the entire satisfaction of all parties. Prices moderate.

Apply at Cook & Goodman's Jewelry Store, 128 Third street, Louisville, Ky. n15 t&dtf

Sewanee House,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

THIS old and favorably known house, centrally located on College street, between Church and Union streets, is still under way, and travelers who stop at the Sewanee House may rest assured of receiving every attention to make them comfortable, and being fed on the best the market affords.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the same, and pledge ourself to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call.

se4 deod6m JO. S. RUTLAND, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Furniture, Piano, Melodeon, New Plated Ware, Looking-Glasses, Brussels Carpets, Window-Shades, Cutlery, and Sundries

AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, Dec. 4, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at auction-rooms, an assortment of new and second-hand furniture, comprising all articles in the house-furnishing line. To which will be added an invoice (just received) of heavy silver-plated castors, forks, table and tea spoons, cutlery, &c.; also one large and fine Brussels carpet, spring and shuck mattresses. At 11 o'clock, one square piano and a large melodeon; also a large and fine assortment of new window-shades.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

d3

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Large Lot of Assorted Goods to be sold by order of Consignor without reserve

AT AUCTION.

FRIDAY MORNING, Dec. 4, at 10 o'clock. Soaps, Wines, Sieves, &c. At 10½ o'clock, regular sales of Dry Goods, Clothing, and Underwear; also 50 lots assorted Boots and Shoes without reserve.

S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

d4

BY S. T. MOORE.

Bar-room and Confectionery Fixtures

AT AUCTION

ON FRIDAY, Dec. 4, at 3 o'clock, at No. 76 west side Twelfth street, between Main and Rowan.

Terms cash.

d3 S. T. MOORE, Auctioneer.

FUTURE SALES.

BY HAYES & McNETT.

New and Second-hand Household Furniture, a large lot of New Carpets, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Wardrobes, Washstands, Bookcases; Parlor, Cane, and other Chairs, Rockers, Sociables, Bureaus, Extension Tables, Cook and other Stoves, a lot of Retail Shoes, Bonnets, Notions, &c.

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, December 5, at 10 o'clock, at our auction-rooms, on Fifth street, near Jefferson, we will sell as above.

Terms cash.

d4 HAYES & McNETT, Auctioneers.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.

Auction Rooms 89 Market street, between Third and Fourth.

Elegant Furniture in Green Rept Sets, Oiled Walnut Chamber Sets, and Beautiful Furniture, Office Chairs and one of the finest Easy Chairs ever manufactured. Parlor Mirror, Easton Rockers, and the most elegant lot of Furniture that has ever been offered in the market at Auction in this City.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 5, 1868, at 10 o'clock, at our auction-rooms, we will sell the above lots of goods. The sale will commence with the fine goods, and no common goods will be sold.

We invite the especial attention of ladies to this sale, as we have prepared a room for the sale of fine goods up stairs, and all of our fine Stoves, which we want to sell. Parties wishing to buy the fine goods will not be detained, as they will be sold at the commencement of the sale.

d4 S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Catalogue Sale of Theological, Literary, Latin, Greek, German, French, and English Books

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 5, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at auction-rooms, No. 101 Main street, between Third and Fourth streets, a large and valuable library, carefully selected, embracing rare and valuable books not often found in general libraries. The sale will be imperative, and the special attention of the clergy, students of divinity, and families desirous of securing the best standard works is called to this sale. Catalogues are now ready for delivery.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

d3

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO

Desirable Third Street Residence

AT AUCTION

ON THE PREMISES.

SATURDAY, Dec. 5, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., that elegant and modern-built brick dwelling just completed by John A. Dickinson, Esq., situated on the east side of Third street, between Broadway and York. Lot 40x200 to a 20-foot alley. House contains hall, parlor, reception-room, dining-room, kitchen, and store-room, 4 large chambers, bath-room, good attic; water and gas throughout; marble and iron mantels; metal roof, &c.; all built in the most substantial manner and modern style—every room handsomely papered. Sale peremptory. Terms at time and place.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
Auctioneers.

d2

BY HAYES & McNETT.

A Large Stock of Groceries and Fixtures

AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY MORNING, Dec. 7, at 10 o'clock, on Market street, north side, between First and Brook streets, we will sell a large assortment of new groceries, consisting in part of fine coffee, sugar, molasses, a large lot of cove oysters, spices, candles, blacking, one pair of Fairbanks' scales, counters, shelving, &c.

Terms cash.

d4 HAYES & McNETT, Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

Valuable Unimproved Main-street Property

AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, Dec. 7, at 3½ o'clock, on the premises, we will sell a very desirable lot, 25x186, on the north side of Main street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth. Terms at sale.

PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON,
Auctioneers.

no26 dtd

Marshal's Sale.

James Harrison against Susan Hamilton, } In Chancery, No. 20,061.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1868,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 8 and 12 months, the following described property, viz:

The 52½ feet of ground fronting on the northeast corner of Jefferson and Brook streets, in Louisville, and extending back same width from Jefferson street 90 feet, more or less, to the south line of the 32 feet of said lot of land, conveyed by said plaintiff to Rosanna Trunk, and also the said 32 feet front on the east side of Brook street, extending back 33½ feet north of and adjoining the first above described ground.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD,
Deputies.

de2d6

Marshal's Sale.

Mathias Michels' heirs, against Mathias Michels' heirs, } In Chancery, No. 21,530.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1868,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, the following described property, viz:

A tract of ground divided into four lots, beginning on the west side of Clay street about twenty feet north of Marshall street, and extending northwards along Clay street 82 feet; thence westwardly parallel with Marshall street 66 feet, thence southwardly parallel with Clay street 82 feet, thence eastwardly 66 feet to the beginning, together with all the appurtenances thereto.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. P. SHEPHERD,
Deputies.

de2d6

Marshal's Sale.

H. T. Duncan against H. H. Timberlake } In Chancery, No. 19,535.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1868,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, for cash:

Lots 2 and 3 in block 3, in Timberlake's plat, beginning 25 feet north of Breckinridge street, on the east side of Hancock street, in Louisville, running north 50 feet, and of that width at right angles eastwardly 120 feet to a 12-foot alley.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

d2 d6

Marshal's Sale.

Charles Miller, Ex'r, against Charles Miller, Heirs, &c., } In Chancery, No. 21,382.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1868,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months:

The household and kitchen furniture belonging to Charles Miller, deceased.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court,
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

d2 d6

Marshal's Sale.

William Geldmacher against Jacob Burger, } In Chancery, No. 21,968.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1868,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, the following described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein, viz:

A certain lot of ground in the city of Louisville, beginning at a point on the south side of Grayson street, 150 feet east of Montgomery street, or Twentieth street, thence east with said south line of Grayson street 30 feet, and extending back southwardly at right angles and parallel lines a distance of 107 feet, and being part of same ground conveyed to plaintiff by William Scott.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD,
Deputies.

de2d6

Marshal's Sale.

Noah Wiggins against Sally Oldham, } In Chancery, No. 2,151.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1868,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months:

A leasehold situated on an alley running from East street eastward to the City Hospital, fronting on said alley 20 feet and running back same width north 50 feet, more or less, with the improvements thereon.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

d2 d6

Marshal's Sale.

Jane Hayden against Hubbard G. Hayden. } In Chancery, No. 21,805.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1868,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months the following described property, viz:

The southern half of a parcel of land on the east side of Clay street, and 25 feet south of Water street; thence eastwardly with Water street 165 feet; thence southwardly parallel with Clay street 53 feet and 4 inches, and westwardly to Clay street 165 feet, northwardly 53 feet 4 inches to the beginning. Said one-half of said lot being 26 feet and 8 inches.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD,
Deputies.

dc2 d6

Marshal's Sale.

W. H. Dix against A. Cunningham, &c., } In Chancery, No. 21,651.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1868,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the following described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein, viz:

A certain piece or parcel of land situated in the city of Louisville, in Jefferson county, Ky., being on the west side of Twelfth street, between Walnut and Madison streets, containing a front of 26 feet 3½ inches and extending the same width 140 feet, and known on the map of Pope and Johnston's addition to the city of Louisville by its Number 9.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

d2 d6

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, DEC. 4, '68.

OUR MINERAL WEALTH.

The Result of Some Explorations in Kentucky.

[Special Correspondence Cincinnati Times.]

FRANKFORT, KY., Nov. 30.

From the controversy in your columns between Prof. Vaughan and Major Harrow, as regards the existence of precious metals in this region of Kentucky, we don't feel that we would be doing justice to ourselves by remaining entirely silent, notwithstanding an indisposition upon our part to enter the columns of the newspapers.

In the fall of the year of 1867 a practical miner and chemist brought to Frankfort specimens of value of both gold and silver, which he stated he had obtained from the lands of M. S. Bond, of Anderson county, Ky., a distance of about twenty miles from this place. We were so well satisfied of the truth of the statements, notwithstanding our ignorance of minerals, that we at once purchased the mineral rights, in fee, of the entire tract, some 280 acres.

We desired that the rock should be thoroughly tested, and therefore sent 146 lbs (not selected), to the well-known establishment of Secor, Swan & Co., 336 and 338 West Twenty-eighth street, New York, office 65 Broadway, and give here a copy of assay:

NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.

Fine assay made of 1 lb. of ore, for Mr. A. H. Dudley, of Frankfort, Ky., which yielded 1-78 grain of silver and 1-50 grain of gold. Value per ton of 2,000 lbs.:

Gold	$1 60
Silver	10 40

Charge, $10.

Treated 145 grains of the above mentioned ore by amalgamation and solution process, which yielded 228 grains of silver and 3 grains of gold. Value per ton of 2,000 lbs.:

Gold	$1 60
Silver	8 00
	$9 60

Charges, $50.

Also sent to Prof. Blaney, of Chicago, for assay a quantity of the rock, and here give a copy of the assay made by him:

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE LABORATORY,
CHICAGO, Dec. 23, 1867.

A. W. Dudley, Esq., Frankfort, Ky.:

SIR: I beg leave to report the result of assay made by me of specimen ore sent to me by you, by express, as follows:

Gold 2 016-1,000 ozs. Troy per ton of 2,000 lbs—equal to $41 71 at $20 69 per oz., and silver a trace only.

Respectfully submitted,
JAS. V. Z. BLANEY,
Consulting and Analytical Chemist.
CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 23, 1867.

A. W. Dudley, Esq.:

To JAS. V. Z. BLANEY, Dr.

To assay of ore, estimation of bold gold and silver—$20.

M. A. Gay, Esq., one of us, carried some of the rock to the Kentucky Military Institute, to be assayed by Professor Hayes, and we herewith send you his certificate (the original) of the result:

CHEMICAL LABORATORY,
KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE,
November 10, 1868.

M. A. Gay, Esq., Frankfort, Ky.:

SIR: The result of the assay of the rock from Anderson county, brought me by yourself, and made last spring, was as follows:

Considering the yield for the amount assayed (30 lbs.) to be an average yield, it gave me ninety dollars and ten cents ($90 10) per ton of two thousand (2,000) pounds.

This assay was made in the "dry way." A previous "wet assay" gave me a much larger yield.

Very respectfully, T. G. HAYES,
Professor of Chemistry.

On showing Professor Hayes the article of Professor Vaughan, he at once replied that he would answer it, and has furnished us with it, which (the original) we herewith send:

K. M. INST, Oct. 22, 1868.

EDITOR TIMES—DEAR SIR: In your issue of the 25th September I read an article concerning the discovery of gold and silver in Ohio and Kentucky, over the signature of "Daniel Vaughan." The localities in Kentucky which this gentleman referred to and visited were visited during last summer by myself. In Franklin county I collected, prepared and assayed the rock, obtaining silver and gold; those "crucibles and the little furnace," so slightingly referred to by this gentleman, had been used by myself, the furnace had been erected by an honest Kentuckian for the purpose of having, on the spot, and under the prospection of any, the so-called "magnesian limestone" tested. In my assay of the rock my first effort was to remove this barren "magnesian limestone" by thoroughly washing the pulverized rock, having left as a residue *auriferous* pyrites and silica. This residue I next roasted, in order to expel the sulphur from the iron pyrites (bisulphide of iron); then I smelted with litharge (oxyd of lead) and soda, the latter extracting from the pyrites (converted by washing into the oxyd of iron) whatever silver and gold it might contain, and the soda uniting with the silica forming glass, thereby facilitating the extraction from the pyrites the silver and gold. After obtaining from the crucible the auriferous lead, I cupelled it, procuring the silver and gold.

A minute of the established theory concerning the original occurrence of gold in veins, which traverse the older paleozoic slates and schists, especially the metamorphic members of the silurian, and that the eruptive epoch, which brought the gold and silver to the surface, occurred after the formation of the Mezoic and Tertiary strata. I do not hesitate to admit that the occurrence of gold and silver in the fossiliferous magnesian limestone of the silurian formation is singular and unusual. For theoretical deductions and inferences I am always willing to yield to those whom an impartial public pronounce wise; but with these facts to sustain me I will oppose the decision of any, let him be a Solomon. I should be much pleased to have the pleasure of making before Prof. Vaughan the assay of this auriferous pyrites found in the magnesian limestone, and, if possible, convince him by ocular demonstration of the presence of gold and silver; nor should there be present either "auriferous quartz" or "gold flints," but simply "magnesian limestone," pregnant with auriferous pyrites.

The assistance I have rendered the gentlemen in charge of the mines has been at different times when my professional duties permitted me to be absent. In every consultation made to me by these gentlemen, they have stated their desire to have the rock fully tested so as to avoid every possible chance of deception. To accomplish this end they have sent the rock to the first assayists of Chicago, New York and Kentucky, and each assayist from these places has found gold and silver in this rock.

In my statements to these gentlemen, I have advised careful investigation as to uniformity of yield and average amount per ton before investing in machinery to work the mines, or inviting capital to develop them, and they have thus acted in every case, their actions indicating not as Professor Vaughan has charged—deception—but investigation. Considering it due the gentlemen of this State interested in developing its mineral wealth, for one who had also visited the localities in Anderson and Franklin counties and assayed the rock, to answer the allegations made through your columns by Professor Vaughan, I submit the above and request an insertion in your paper. T. G. HAYES.

From the certificates and evidence here furnished, had we none other, we are satisfied of the existence of both gold and silver.

In order to obtain the necessary funds for working the mines, we submitted to Major Harrow the proposition of raising a working capital to develop the property. That he and his associates might select one or more scientific gentlemen to come upon the ground, and if they were satisfied of the existence of gold and silver in sufficient quantities by thoroughly testing the quartz or rock to pay for working, that we would then conclude the necessary arrangements.

Mr. Vaughan while here made no tests whatever, and we were surprised on reading the article in your paper of the 25th of September, in which he denied the existence of the precious metals in either Anderson or Franklin counties. We are satisfied of the existence of both, in largely-paying quantities, and refer to the certificates here produced to support us in this belief, and predict the day not far distant when the reputation of Prof. Vaughan will suffer no little from his eager efforts to produce the false impressions which he would have others believe he so honestly feels.

Whether the want of money from those who sought his visit here has much or little to do with his admonitions and warnings, we leave those better acquainted with the man than ourselves to determine.

A. W. DUDLEY,
M. A. GAY, and others.

As regards the specimens shown Mr. Vaughan by me and Mr. Snead, they were correctly represented, his apparent disbelief and insinuations to the contrary notwithstanding.

M. A. GAY,
JAS. L. SNEAD.

KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI.

The Iron Mountain Railroad and Extension to Belmont.

[From the St. Louis Republican, 1st.]

It is with pleasure that we note the improvements going forward on the Iron Mountain railroad, and the energy with which the track is being laid on the extension of that important line from Bismarck to Belmont, the terminus, opposite Columbus, Ky. The completion of the extension is of the utmost importance to the commerce of St. Louis, especially during the winter season, when navigation by the river is suspended by the ice. Mr. Allen has at present over two thousand five hundred hands engaged on the line of his road, and no expense is being spared to prosecute the enterprise to completion. The distance from Bismarck, a point on the Iron Mountain road ten miles this side of Pilot Knob, to Belmont, is ninety-seven miles, and already the track has been laid and in order for the running of construction trains forty-five miles this way from the Belmont terminus and six miles on the Bismarck end. There has been much heavy work to be done in the way of surmounting engineering difficulties, and of course several months' labor will be required before the work will be finished so as to complete the much-desired connection by rail between this point and Columbus, on the Missouri side of the river.

On the 12th of December a change of gauge will be made on the Iron Mountain road, and a double track laid between this point and Carondelet. It will require considerable time to effect a change of gauge, and somewhat longer to conform the rolling stock to such change, a double amount of which is to be placed on the track for the increased accommodation of freight and passenger travel.

It is in contemplation also to add increased facilities for the accommodation of passengers between St. Louis and Carondelet. On and after the 1st of January, the fare for the single trip will be put down to ten cents for passengers who purchase a limited quantity of tickets, the same as on the local street railroads. Thirty-three first-class locomotives have been ordered from the Grant Locomotive Works of Patterson, N. J., eight of which have already arrived. Two of these locomotives will run between here and Carondelet. The balance also of 100 ore and porphyry dump cars, having the capacity of the regular flat car, have just been received, all of which additions will render the appointments of the above road as complete as any in the country.

Army and Navy.

ARMY.—The following named additional paymasters in the United States army, holding the rank of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, are mustered out of service, to take effect January 1, 1868: Jesse Brown, D. H. McPhail, Frank Bridgman, Owen T. Turner, J. W. Drew, David Taylor, N. A. Tucker, George W. Dyer, R. D. Robinson, Wellington Vrooman, George Trusdell, Edwin L. Moore.

NAVY.—Promotions in the naval service have been made as follows, to date from September 20, 1868: Captain George F. Emmons, to be Commodore; Commander R. F. Renshaw, to be Captain; Lieutenant Commander Richard W. Meade, to be Commander. Commander W. P. Buckner has been detailed from ordnance duty at the New York Navy-yard, and placed on waiting orders. Commander Ralph Chandler has been ordered to that station.

THE ARMY REUNION IN CHICAGO.

The December Meeting of the Armies of the Ohio, Tennessee, Georgia, and Cumberland—Address of the Executive Committee.

HEADQUARTERS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ARMIES OF THE CUMBERLAND, TENNESSEE, OHIO AND GEORGIA,
CHICAGO, November 28.

Soldiers of the Armies of the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the Ohio and Georgia:

The regular annual meeting of the soldiers of the Cumberland and the Tennessee has been called to meet at Chicago on the 15th and 16th of December next; and Lieutenant General Sherman, in his letter of April 20, has invited the officers of the Armies of Ohio and Georgia to meet at the same time and place, in order that those who fought so long side by side may unite in a general reunion, and cement more closely the old friendships on the field, and to revive the recollections of those years which must always claim place and precedence amid the tamer recollections of a lifetime.

Assurances have been received that the commanders of each of these armies, and many of their most distinguished officers, including Generals Grant and Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan, Schofield, Slocum and Howard, and most of the corps, division and brigade commanders will be present.

Local committees, representing each of the armies, have been appointed, and a general executive committee been organized, which is making all necessary preparations. The rendezvous of the Army of the Tennessee will be at the Tremont House; of the Armies of the Cumberland and Georgia, at the Sherman House; and of the Army of the Ohio at the Briggs House. Officers now in the service are requested to appear in uniform; others in citizen's dress, wearing the badges of their respective corps and societies.

Arrangements have been perfected by which all the railroads centering at Chicago, with their connecting lines, will convey those attending at reduced rates. To assist in decorations, all who have corps, division, brigade, or regimental colors are requested to forward them by express to Major W. L. B. Jenney, Chicago.

During the daytime of the 15th and 16th, the different societies will hold their separate meetings in halls provided for the purpose.

On the evening of the 15th, the address of welcome by Lieutenant General Sherman, and the addresses to the different societies by the appointed orators, will be pronounced in Crosby's Opera House before the united societies.

On the night of the 16th the general banquet will be given in the vast and beautiful Board of Trade Hall, which has been kindly tendered for the purpose. The difficulty of providing at a banquet such as this for so large a body of gentlemen, in entire uncertainty beforehand of how many will be present—whether one thousand or three—will be apparent to all, and the committees, unwilling to incur the risk of any shortcoming, feel the necessity of asking every one who intends to be present, and who wishes to attend the banquet, to forward at once his application for a ticket, accompanied by his name, rank and command. The names will be entered for tickets as received, and those who do not apply must not feel aggrieved if they are not provided for at the banquet.

The committees are assured that this will be by far the most notable assemblage of soldiers that has occurred since the war.

It may be the only opportunity we shall have of meeting so large a body of our former companions in arms, and all entitled to membership in either of the societies are cordially invited to come and live again, for a few brief hours, bright as brief, in the glorious recollections of the past.

F. T. SHERMAN, Chairman,
A. C. McCLURG,
A. H. BOYDEN,
Local Committee Army of Cumberland.

JOHN McARTHUR, Chairman,
JOHN M. CORSE,
JOSEPH STOCKTON,
W. E. STRONG,
JOHN MASON LOOMIS,
D. H. GILES,
Local Committee Army of Tennessee.

R. W. SMITH, Chairman,
W. SCOTT STEWART,
W. W. WHEELER,
Local Committee Army of Ohio.

A. C. McCLURG, Chairman,
E. S. SOLOMON,
J. H. MORGAN, Illinois,
WM. COGGSWELL, Massachusetts,
H. A. BARNUM, New York,
W. H. BUCK, Ohio,
Committee Army of Georgia.

DR. A. E. PETICOLAS.

A Distinguished Virginia Physician Commits Suicide.

[From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 30.]

On Saturday night the tidings that Dr. A. E. Peticolas had committed suicide at Williamsburg, the evening previous, brought sadness and regret to his friends and large circle of admirers in this city. The circumstances of this lamentable occurrence, as hurriedly related to us, were these: For some time past his family have been painfully alive to the fact that his mind was affected, and that his derangement manifested itself in a settled determination of self-destruction. This has kept them constantly on the alert to prevent his accomplishing his purpose. Less than a week ago he disappeared from his home, and his wife at once suspecting his purpose, sent in every direction to search for him. He returned, however, of his own accord, and informed Dr. Clopton that he had gone out to cut his throat, but, thinking that he might not do it effectually with the instrument he carried, he had determined to end his existence by some other means.

From this time there was a constant watch kept over him, and he was never left alone—even for an instant. But where the desire to be rid of life was so determined, it would have been strange indeed had it not been as it was thus speedily consummated. On Friday evening, while Dr. Clopton was in the same room with him, he suddenly rushed to an up-stairs window, threw it up and hurled himself headlong to the pavement before his companion could arrest him. The result was that his skull was mashed in and one of his legs fractured by the fall. He lived only three hours, and if he was ever conscious he gave no sign of it, but remained speechless until his death.

It will be remembered that the unfortunate subject of this notice was only a few months ago appointed by Dr. Simmons, the Medical Director of this department, to a position at the Eastern Lunatic Asylum at Williamsburg, for which his ability and experience as a physician eminently fitted him. Instead of being a custodian of the insane, he himself became a patient, and his fate shows by what a slender and brittle thread even the most gifted of us hold our reason. The citizens of Richmond knew him well, and had witnessed alike his humble beginning and proud professional triumphs. They had seen him now the boy, struggling to master science, and then the peer of the first medical men of their city.

His career as a professor at the Medical College of Virginia is a part of its history, and the present occupant of the chair he filled there paid a glowing tribute to his genius and acquirements when addressing the graduating class of 1867.

Since the war he accepted a chair in the medical college at New Orleans, and held it a winter in the hope that it would relieve him of asthma, from which he was a great sufferer. But deriving no material benefit from the change, he returned to Richmond, and passed a quiet life, until appointed to Williamsburg by the military authorities. He entered upon his duties there with an earnestness and zeal that gave great promise of success, and he soon afterward visited Dr Stribbling, at Stanton, to draw upon his wisdom and experience to aid him in the discharge of his new duties. His acquirements, outside of his profession, were extensive and varied, and he was an artist of no inconsiderable repute. He leaves a wife and an only daughter, nearly grown, to moan their sad bereavement. He was born in this city, and was about 45 years of age.

DEATH IN THE NAVY.

Com. Lawrence Kearney, U. S. N.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 30th.]

We regret to announce the death of this distinguished naval officer at Perth Amboy, N. J., on yesterday, the 29th inst. Commodore Kearney was born at Perth Amboy on the 30th of November, 1789, and would have completed his seventy-ninth birthday to-day had he lived. He entered the naval service as a midshipman on July 24, 1807, and after serving on gunboats for two years was ordered to the frigate Constitution and subsequently to the frigate President. After serving on various other vessels and being promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the meantime, he was, in 1813, placed in command of the flotilla of galleys and barges, and distinguished himself by capturing a tender under the guns of the British frigate Hebrus. For the performance of this exploit he received great praise and gained an enviable reputation. The war with Great Britain closing soon after, Lieutenant Kearney was placed in command of the brig Enterprise, and engaged in the suppression of piracy in the West Indies. It was through his energetic conduct that the notorious pirate Gibbs and his band were broken up. In 1826, as commander of the sloop-of-war Warren, he was dispatched to the Mediterranean for the purpose of protecting American commerce from the Greek pirates. During the following year he bombarded Miconi, in the Levant, and compelled the restoration of American property that had been plundered and deposited in the town by the pirates, who were also surrendered to him. In 1840 the deceased, who had become a captain before this time, was placed in command of the East India squadron, and rendered important service to the country in opening an intercourse with the Chinese government and thus aiding Americans in their efforts to obtain a part of that commerce with China, which was then almost wholly monopolized by European powers and principally by Great Britain. On his return home Captain Kearney was placed on "waiting orders" for a short time and then returned to active service. In 1862 he was placed on the retired list, and although there is no official record of his having been in active service subsequently, the Navy Register for 1866 names May, 1864, as the time when his last cruise expired, so that he must have held some command after being retired. He did not, however, take an active part in hostilities during the rebellion. In 1866 he was commissioned Commodore, which rank he held at the time of his death. With the single exception of Rear Admiral Charles Stuart, the deceased, was the oldest officer in the naval service of the United States. His precise term of service was sixty-one years, four months and five days, of which twenty-four years and three months were spent at sea. The brilliant achievements of other officers of the navy during the rebellion, when old age in a measure prevented Commodore Kearney from sharing the dangers and honors of his comrades, have, for some years past, kept his name in the background, although the brilliant promise he gave of attaining great renown in the navy when a young man and his many important services to the country have never been forgotten by the public. For some years he has been residing at Perth Amboy, the place of his nativity, from whence the news of his death, when spread throughout the land, will cause great regret.

☞ There seems to be four styles of mind: 1st. Them who knows it so! 2d. Them who knows it aint so! 3d. Them who spilt the difference and guess at it! 4th. Them who don't care a darn which way it is!

☞ An anti-tobacco club, numbering thirty-three members, has been formed in New York.

THE AVENT TRAGEDY.

Full Particulars of the Death of Young Avent—The Terrible Retribution that Befell His Murderer.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, 1st.]

Concerning the melancholy death of Mr. Benjamin Avent, son of Dr. Avent, an esteemed citizen of this city, we published a brief paragraph last week, and awaited with painful interest the full particulars. His remains were brought to Memphis for interment last Friday, and attended to their last resting place by a large concourse of weeping friends. He leaves a lovely wife, to whom he was married only six months ago. The Bolivar Bulletin of Saturday, the 28th, says:

For the first time since we began the publication of this paper (over three years ago) it now becomes our painful duty to record a most bloody, unfortunate and mysterious tragedy. The people of the Second Civil District (Hickory Valley) have for several months past been annoyed by horse thieves and house-breakers. Last Thursday night, one week ago, evil-minded persons visited the premises of Cannon Smith, tore his hog pens down, turned his swine out, and, after doing all they dared, left the place. On the following night another gentleman's premises were visited by thieves, who attempted to force the windows of the residence, but ascertaining that the inmates were awake, the intruders left without accomplishing anything farther than creating considerable alarm in the family, whose name we cannot now recall to mind. Saturday night (21st) strange and suspicious persons were seen at Hickory Valley. The citizens of the place and neighborhood anticipated the designs of the unknown parties and kept a close watch on valuables throughout the night. This precaution had the desired effect and nothing was molested. Feeling satisfied that all was not right, from what was deemed the best of reasons, eight or ten of the neighbors collected Sunday morning and instituted a search for the night prowlers who had caused them so much uneasiness. The party was composed of gentlemen of undoubted character and of high social position, not one of whom deigned to do aught but what was perfectly legitimate and right. After searching through the neighborhood for several hours, and when some two miles north of Van Buren, about nine miles south of this place, near the waters of Spring Creek, they struck the trail of four men, and followed it as best they could. Arriving at a house occupied by a widow lady named Reynolds, the party in search did as they had done before, asked a few civil questions of a lady whom they met at the door of the cabin. One of the party asked for a drink of water; it was refused. Another asked the woman if her husband was at home; she said no, that he was in Memphis. Suspicion grew strong, and one of the party stepped up to the door as if he was about to enter, when the woman pushed him back, saying that he could not come in there. At this time, Benj. Avent, a young man of about 23 years of age, stepped to the door, and looked in through a crack. As he did so, without a word of warning, and never dreaming of danger, a gun was fired by a party up to that time unseen from within the cabin and poor Avent reeled backward, having received the contents of the murderous weapon in his eyes and forehead. The party outside had no time to parley now, and each one placed himself in an attitude of defense or safety, believing that they had come upon the persons whom they were in search of. Capt. Miles Sedberry engaged in conversation with the party within the house, and a man came to the door with a double-barreled shot-gun in his hand—it was Crockett Reynolds, the husband of the woman who had denied his presence. After being told that he had killed Avent without provocation, he was commanded to surrender, which he did. The party of citizens then started for Hickory Valley, distant to the west some four or five miles, with the prisoner. Here it was thought best to bring Reynolds to Bolivar for trial before a committing court, and Captain Miles Sedberry, M. N. Perry and W. H. Hamlet were entrusted with the safe conduct of the prisoner. When the parties had arrived at the first ravine south of Middleburg, they suddenly encountered fifteen or twenty unknown persons, who, in the darkness of night, had concealed themselves up to this moment. The guard was halted and Reynolds was taken from them; not, however, without the direst threats.

The guard was ordered to leave at once, on penalty of death, and they were thus forced to abandon their charge. Nothing more was heard of Reynolds until Monday evening, when a body, supposed to be his, was found in an old well near the railroad track, just this side of Middleburg. Reynolds lived in Memphis, and at the time he shot Avent it was not known that he was in the neighborhood, though he often made trips to and from the city above named to his mother's where his wife resided. We have heard it said frequently that he was a bad man and that his record was anything else than what it should be. Of this, however, we know nothing of our own knowledge, though we do know that young Avent is as honorable and high-toned a gentleman as ever boasted the pure blood of a noble and time-honored family. The affair, take it all in all, is deplorable indeed, and has caused the profoundest regret and mortification to our people. The shooting of Avent was horrible; the retribution meted out to Reynolds was terrible, and we sincerely hope that we never will again have to chronicle anything of the kind in this or any other paper. The shadow of death has dimmed the star of our peace and prosperity, and caused a whole community to lift their hands in horror in protestation against the awful tragedy which we have recited as we heard it told by persons of undoubted veracity. We feel satisfied that the ever prompt and efficient civil authorities of the country will leave no stone unturned to ferret out the full particulars and actors in this truly heart-rending affair.

We have just learned the melancholy fact that Avent died of the wound received last Wednesday evening. His body was taken to Memphis yesterday morning for interment.

AN OLD TEXAN.

Death of Captain John T. Wright, the Pioneer of Steam Navigation to Texas.

[From the Galveston Dispatch, Nov. 27.]

All old Galvestonians remember Capt. John T. Wright, former commander of steam packets between New Orleans and Galveston. He is dead. He was born in the town of Leeds, Lancashire, England, on the 15th day of Feb., 1800, and died at his residence at Throgg's Neck, in Westchester county, New York, the 1st day of Nov., 1868. At the age of ten he went to sea, where he remained two years; he then indentured himself as an apprentice for seven years to an English shipping firm, which term he served, and continued for two years longer on the vessels of the same firm. He then came to the United States and shipped at New Bedford on a whaling ship, the cruise lasting three years. In the great yellow fever year he was offered and accepted the command of the English brig Thomas Parsons, then lying at the mouth of the Mississippi river, bound from New Orleans for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, the captain having died and crew all sick with yellow fever. The owners agreed to pay Captain Wright $1,000 for the voyage. He sailed on his journey, and the owners were so well pleased with the energy displayed by Captain Wright that they handsomely rewarded him and presented him with many handsome presents. On his return to New York he became a naturalized citizen of the United States, in 1824, and was placed in command of the packet ship Lafayette, continuing on her for eleven years. He was shipwrecked at one time on the coast of Africa, being the only one saved from the vessel, and was picked up by a black woman and carried on shore, where he lived several months. He was in Egypt during the plague, and he saw Napoleon Bonaparte when he was retained by the English. In 1835 he was placed in command of the steamship William Gibbons, running between New York, Havana, and Charleston. He also had command for a time of the steamship David Brown. In 1836 he was in command of the steamship Columbia, and took General Twiggs, with his command, to the Florida war. With this steamer he was the pioneer in the steamship trade between New Orleans and Galveston, which trade he remained in over ten years, in command of the Columbia and New York. He was, like the weather, somewhat rough at times; but always attentive to his duties and watchful for the safety of his ship and passengers. He went to California in 1859, and was highly successful in the management of a line of Pacific steamers. Returning to New York in 1860, he purchased the steamer Peerless and chartered her to the Government. She was lost at sea on her first voyage. After the close of the war he purchased the steamships Cumberland, Vixen, Andrew Johnson, New England, Taber, Francis Wright, and Mexico. Until July last he was actively engaged in managing these vessels. After that time he was confined to his country seat, where he died, surrounded by all earthly comforts, and consoled in his last moments by his children, who affectionately attended him in his last illness.

DE PROFUNDIS.

The Last Moments of the Marquis of Hastings.

[From the London News.]

It was observed so far back as last autumn that he appeared to be breaking down, and a shock of paralysis which he sustained about this time seemed to hasten the progress of the disease. He looked still worse when racing commenced again in the spring, and few will forget his care-worn look, even though he assumed an aspect of defiance when he was hissed by the crowd as Lady Elizabeth struggled in the Derby "ruck," and it was seen, by the victory of Blue Gown, that the Earl, who had beaten him at even weight in the autumn, could in all probability have done so again. A temporary "fillip" was given to his finances, perhaps to his constitution, too, by the successes of his noble horse at Ascot and Paris. I remember yet how the French papers, in their queer, theatrical, epigrammatic style, described his cadaverous looks—but thereafter he went on a fishing excursion in one of his yachts to Norway, partly for the benefit of his health. Unfortunately he took with him the "friends" who had stuck to him with leech-like tenacity and success all through his career, and the excesses in which he indulged must have counteracted all the beneficial effects of the Scandinavian breezes. On his return he appeared on the Doncaster race course, and though it was just after his honor had again been dragged through the mud by some as yet undiscovered wretches in the Danebury stable, and the Earl had once more been scratched after he had been betted against to an enormous amount, no one had the courage to treat with contempt the wretched, haggard young man, limping about with the aid of a crutch. Then we saw him once more and for the last time on Newmarket Heath, where he made a brief appearance—being unable to walk—in a little basket carriage, the pony decorated with bells. Weak and silly to the last! His illness now began to assume a most alarming form, and he was taken to Folkestone with the view of being removed to Egypt, where he might pass the winter in a more genial climate than that of his native land. But it was not to be, for the hand of death was on him. He was carried once more to his town residence in Grosvenor square, where, after being unconscious for several days, he at length breathed his last, as I have said, on Tuesday afternoon, surrounded by two or three of his chosen companions.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

GREAT LAND SALE

—IN—

HENDERSON COUNTY, KY.,

Authorized by Act of the Kentucky Legislature, 1867-8.

Seven Rich and Highly Improved Ohio River Bottom Farms, and 504 Town Lots, to be disposed of

IN SHARES.

1st Prize	$150,000	5th Price	$13,750
2d Prize	27,500	6th Price	13,750
3d Prize	27,500	7th Price	13,750
4th Prize	13,750		

280 *Prizes in Town Lots!* VALUED AT $120 EACH.

140 *Prizes in Town Lots!* VALUED AT $100 EACH.

84 *Prizes in Town Lots* VALUED AT $80 EACH.

Tickets, Five Dollars.

THE drawing will take place at Masonic Temple, in Louisville, Ky., on the 14th day of January, 1869.

Agents will furnish pamphlets, giving description of the property, and containing the act of the Legislature AUTHORIZING THE SALE.

Commissioners, who will manage the enterprise, are named in the act of the Legislature, and their integrity and responsibility are indorsed in the certificates (which will be found in the pamphlets) of Gov. John W. Stevenson, Hons. Garrett Davis and Thomas C. McCreery, United States Senators; Hon. John T. Bunch, Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives; Hon. Archibald Dixon; Joseph Adams, Pres't of Farmers' Bank; L. C. Dallam, Pres't of National Bank; John H. Barret, and others, of Henderson, Ky.; Hon. W. F. Parrett, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifteenth Judicial District, and M. S. Johnson, Judge of Court Common Pleas, Indiana; Hon. Wm. H. Walker, Mayor; John S. Hopkins, Pres't First National Bank, and others, of Evansville, Ind.; and many other gentlemen of position and preeminence in Kentucky and Indiana.

TICKETS CAN BE PURCHASED OF

L. H. LYNE, Farmers' Bank, Henderson, Ky.
R. B. ALEXANDER, Commercial Bank, Louisville, Ky.
THOS. E. A. BROOKS, Covington, Ky.
JOHN C. LATHAM, Pres't Bank Hopkinsville, Hopkinsville, Ky.
JAS. L. DALLAM, Commercial Bank, Paducah, Ky.

☞ Tickets for sale at WILLARD'S HOTEL and the Agents.

☞ Books opened at these points on the 1st of October, 1868. oc10 deodtf

SOMETHING NEW.

J. H. RICHTER,

The well-known Dealer and Manufacturer of

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' Clothing,

HAS established at NO. 110 MARKET STREET, bet. Third and Fourth, where

Clothing for Boys & Youths

WILL BE SOLD EXCLUSIVELY. This is a new feature in this city, and attention is respectfully invited to his magnificent stock, which for cheapness, elegance, and durability cannot be competed with by any other manufacturer in any Western city. Call and see for yourselves. oc23 d2m

1868. 1868.

HAMILTON BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants,
Corner Water and Monroe Sts., Toledo, O.

ALL property consigned to us will receive careful attention, with prompt sales and remittance proceeds. Liberal advancements made on shipments. Special attention given to purchases of property to be resold here or shipped elsewhere, on satisfactory margins.

THOS. HAMILTON, (last seven years with H. S. Walbridge & Co.) will give personal attention to all business intrusted to the firm.

☞ We refer to—Northern National Bank, Toledo; Bank for the People, Toledo; H. D. Walbridge & Co., New York; Walbridge, Watkins & Co., Chicago. oc18 d3m

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM SPRINGER & BRO.,
Druggists & Apothecaries,
Have Removed to Their New Building,
No. 91 Market Street, bet. Third and Fourth,

WHERE they will be glad to see all their old friends and customers as well as many new ones. Their own building being much larger and more commodious than the one they formerly occupied, they are prepared to fill orders for country physicians and others at the shortest notice and the lowest market price.

ENTIRELY NEW TO THIS CITY.—We are now manufacturing all the celebrated European mineral waters, according to the famous and accredited Liebig and Wochler's analyses, including the Kissingen, Pyrmont, Bitter Water, Marienbad, Lithia, Vichy Seltzer, Carlsbad, Spa, Vichy with Lithia. These are offered at wholesale and retail. oc3 d3m

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FOUNDED IN 1808.

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WEEKLY............$2 50 | SEMI-WEEKLY............$5 00

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Or, Cashier of Observer and Reporter Printing Co., Lexington, Ky. se27 d3m

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DEALERS in white lead, paints, varnishes, brushes, glue, sand paper, &c.

OFFICE—NO. 67 THIRD STREET, Between Main and Market.

e25 deod3m

DRESS-MAKING.

MRS. E. J. BREWSTER

HAS just returned from New York with the very newest and latest fashions in dresses, sacques, cloaks, laces, ribbons, and flowers; also, trimmings of every variety and description.

Dresses and cloaks cut and basted, with suitable trimmings furnished, on the most reasonable terms, at short notice.

Rooms on Fourth street, at Mrs. J. A. Beattie's old stand, No. 104½.

se30 dtf MRS. E. J. BREWSTER

Rockbridge Alum Springs Water! OF VIRGINIA.

THIS well known Mineral Spring Water can now be had bottled, thus saving the invalid a long and tedious journey to the Spring. Its valuable properties are too well known to require any comment, but we would say that they have proved highly beneficial in many chronic ailments, such as

SCROFULA, CHRONIC DIARRHEA,
SKIN DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA,
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During the past forty years this water has been used. The cures by it have been many, especially in Female Complaints, as is well known by many hundreds who have experienced its beneficial effects.

J. A. FRAZIER, Proprietor.

GEORGE H. CARY, DRUGGIST,

Fourth street, between Main and Market,

has been appointed AGENT for the sale of the above Mineral Water, and will keep a constant supply on hand to meet all demands. See pamphlets on Dr. Cary's counter for analysis and letters of many eminent physicians. no1 d1m

[H. THIERMAN'S SONS.]

H. THIERMAN & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in and Importers of
WINES AND LIQUORS,
ALSO DISTILLERS,
No. 69 Main Street, bet. Second and Third,
au28 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY

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J. HINZEN. B. ROSEN

HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,

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An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase.

HILL'S GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY.

NO. 172 FOURTH STREET, opposite Central Market, Louisville, Ky. Pens repointed for 50c. Pen Price List sent free. Address R. C. HILL & CO.

STENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER

Fall and Winter Millinery and Fancy Goods.

A LARGE and desirable stock of the latest and most fashionable styles.

Mrs. M. J. Osborn,

(successor to Mrs. M. J. Bryant), No. 156 (Parr & McDowell's Block) Fourth street, opposite Louisville Theater. Materials for manufacturing bonnets and hats sold at lowest cash prices.

Pianos and Organs.

STEINWAY'S, CHICKERING'S, GABLER, and other pianos, and S. D. & H. W. Smith's organs, at low prices for cash, or in monthly instalments. Music and musical goods wholesale or retail.

D. P. FAULDS.
ap21 dtf 70 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUSICAL GOODS of every description, and all of the latest music, at low prices, by D. P. FAULDS, 70 Main street.

no13 dtf

C. CAMPBELL,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NO. 68 THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET, is just receiving a new supply of Fall and Winter Goods.

THEODORE POLHEMUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
COTTON SAIL DUCK,
And all kinds of Cotton Canvas,
14 to 150 inch wide.

Felting Duck, Car Covering, Bagging, Ravens Duck, Sail Twines, &c., Seamless Bags, "Montana" and "Ontario," American and English Bunting,

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1868
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Tonic Bitters

WILL CURE

Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion, Chills and Fever, Typhoid Fever, Bilious Fever, Torpid Liver, Neuralgia, Sick and Nervous Headaches, and Similar Diseases.

For Consumption, Chronic Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Debility from any Disease, it is a safe, agreeable and reliable tonic. In all Kidney and Bladder troubles it will be found beneficial.

My famous Bitters, 'tis confessed
In all the country are the best;
They have no rival far or near,
In all our spacious hemisphere.
I'm sure there fortunate concoctor
Has saved more lives than any doctor;
So keep them, friends, a prized deposit,
To stand at all times in your closet.

VOLUNTARY EVIDENCE as to their merit, after two years' trial, from well-known ladies and gentlemen, selected out of many received:

From Mrs. Miller Stewart.

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Very truly yours,
MRS. MILLER STEWART.

From J. F. Cox, Esq.

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DEAR SIR—For one year previous to my meeting you at Grayson Springs last August, I had been subject to Fever and Ague Chills, and at your suggestion I used your Tonic Bitters freely before my chill day, and I have not had a chill since, and have enjoyed uninterrupted good health.

Your friend, &c. J. F. COX.

From Mrs. A. M. Meeker.

ATLANTA, GA., January, 1868.

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DEAR SIR—I hereby certify that I have used Walker's Tonic Bitters, and as a tonic they can not be surpassed. I recommend my Southern friends to use them; they will invigorate and give new life.

Respectfully, &c.,
MRS. A. M. MEEKER.

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Are unsurpassed for making all kinds of

COCKTAIL AND FLAVORING DRINKS.

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☞ For sale by all dealers everywhere. ap19 dly

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HÆMATICO CATALYTIC,

An Infallible Cure

—FOR—

Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

THIS medicine enters the circulation, coming in contact with the acids or poisons in both diseases, forms a combination with each, and is eliminated from the blood through the bowels, kidneys, and skin.

As a Blood Purifier

IT HAS NO EQUAL!

Known to the physician, removing in every instance those two formidable diseases, and also those less intolerable diseases resulting from constipation of the bowels, irregularities of the action of the kidneys and skin, restoring to perfect health the three great emunctories of the human system. Be not discouraged because other remedies have failed to cure you. Both sexes, of all ages, who have taken this medicine, are ready to certify to its efficacy in the diseases referred to. The proprietor has been induced to locate in the city of Louisville, and manufacture this medicine, at the instance of persons who have tried his remedy and were cured after the best physicians in the country had failed to relieve them. I will give you the names and residences of some of them. The medicine can be obtained from the undersigned, on Jefferson street, over the office of Lawyers Baird & Price, one door below the Jail, Louisville, Ky. Orders will receive prompt attention, and the medicine forwarded by express, with full directions on each bottle.

Refer to the following named gentlemen, who have either taken the medicine or witnessed its effects:

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JAMES H. GARRARD, State Treasurer, Frankfort.
DAVID MERIWETHER, Hotel-keeper, Frankfort.
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R. R. BOLLING, First Clerk Court of Appeals, Frankfort.
J. W. SOUTH, late Senator and Representative, Breathitt county, Ky.
JOHN S. HARGIS, late Representative, Jackson, Breathitt county, Ky.
W. T. SAMUELS, State Auditor, Ky.
L. M. COX, late Member Congress, Flemingsburg.
RICHARD SHARP, Clerk in Register's Office, Frankfort.
WM. ALLEN, Clay county, Ky.
C. WYNN, Booneville, Owsley county, Ky.
K. F. HARGIS, Beattyville, Ky.
JACOB HOWERTON, Hotel-keeper, Proctor, Ky.
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CHARLES FRIEND, Estill county, Ky.
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B. F. WATTS, Fayette county, Ky.
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R. B. JILSON, Merchant, Frankfort, Ky.
Rev. GEO. BOWLING, Somerset, Ky.
W. H. WOODCOCK, Somerset, Ky.
JESSE BOWLING, Laurel county, Ky.
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J. W. TATE, late Secretary of State, Frankfort.
GRANT GREENE, late State Auditor.

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Alexander House
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FARE TWO DOLLARS PER DAY.
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176 Jefferson st., bet. Preston & Jackson. Salesroom No. 64 north side West street, between Main and Market.

DEALERS are respectfully invited to call and examine my well selected stock of Trunks, Valises, &c., of my own manufacture.

I am determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the East or West, and purchasers will do well to call upon me before buying anywhere else.

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☞ I also have on hand about 450 doz. of horse collars, which I will dispose of at low rates. oc30 deod&w3m

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MERCHANTS,
No. 46 West Main Street,
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oc11 d3m

STOP, FRIEND,

And Check that Distressing

Hacking Cough

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EDWARD WILDER'S

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WHICH SUCH

EMINENT PHYSICIANS

PRONOUNCE THE

Safest, Surest, and Most Rapid and Certain Cure for

COUGHS, COLDS, AND CATRRHS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

Ever Offered for Sale to the Public.

IT IS SEARCHING AND NEVER-FAILING IN ITS EFFECTS.

And should you have a friend suffering with any of the above diseases, or with

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GO WITH SUCH FRIEND AND HAVE THEM BUY

This Truly Great and Wonderful

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DISCARD ALL SIMILAR PREPARATIONS AND USE ONLY

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104 1-2 Fifth street, corner Court Place, cures all confidential diseases, poisons of the blood, syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, &c., in one half the time of ordinary treatment. Also, treats with perfect success all troubles arising from abuse or excesses in old or young.

Dr. L. has made office practice his special study for the past twenty years, has had more experience in this "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured upward of ten thousand cases in Louisville alone.

The various complicated and distressing diseases incident to females treated with UNIFORM SUCCESS. Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., speedily cured. au4 d3f

OVER 8,000 CASES
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WHERE all Deformities of the Spine, Limbs and Face are treated, such as Club Feet, Crooked Legs, Paralysis, Hip Disease, Crooked Necks, Hare Lips, Cross Eyes, Scrofula, &c. All kinds of apparatus made for deformities. ☞ Send for Circular. Address H. B. ALLEN, M. D., novl deod6m Charleston, Ill.

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Home for the Invalid

DR. HELM,

WITH a view to the more satisfactory treatment of diseases, has established a Home for the Invalid, in Pewee Valley, on the route of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Frankfort Railroad, sixteen miles from Louisville, his former place of residence. Diseases requiring care and attention, with skillful treatment and all the comforts of a home, good nursing, &c., will be received. Letters addressed to DR. J. T. HELM, "Virona" (his place), Pewee Valley, Ky., will receive a prompt answer. oc1 d6f

RAILROADS.

Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad.

The Only All Rail Route to the East, North and West.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking United States mail-boat same day.

Trains leave and arrive at the Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
5:00 A. M., daily exc't Sun.	6:00 A. M., daily.
2:35 P. M., daily.	7:35 A. M., daily exc't Sun.
8:45 P. M., daily exc't Sat urday and Sunday.	4:15 P. M., daily.
	1:50 A. M., daily ex Monday

On Saturday a train leaves at 7:30 P. M., and on Sunday at 7:00 P. M. for St. Louis and Cincinnati.

Baggage checked through to all principal points.

Elegant sleeping cars on 2:35 P. M. train, through to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE.

For condensed through time-tables and connections see small bills, and call at company's office, corner of Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.

HORACE SCOTT, General Superintendent.
JAMES FERRIER, General Ticket Agent.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Jan. 1, 1868.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE
—AND—
MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE
RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after NOV. 8th, 1868, trains will run as follows:

Leave Louisville	6:30 A. M.	6:10 P. M.
Arrive at Nashville	3:30 P. M.	2:55 A. M.
Arrive at Humboldt	12:45 A. M.	10:15 A. M.
Arrive at Memphis	6:25 A. M.	4:10 P. M.
Arrive at New Orleans	3:00 A. M.	3:45 P. M.
Arrive at Mobile		11:30 A. M.

Trains leave Nashville for Chattanooga and Atlanta at 5:15 A. M. and 6:25 P. M., and for Decatur and Huntsville at 9:30 P. M.

Sleeping Cars on 6:10 p. m. train, running through to Nashville, Humboldt and New Orleans without change. Passengers on morning train from Louisville to sleeping car at Bowling Green, running through to Memphis.

Knoxville Branch train leaves Louisville at 3:00 A. M. for Lebanon, Danville and Crab Orchard, Broadhead and Silver Creek, connecting by stage to all important points in Southeastern Kentucky.

Bardstown train leaves Louisville at 3:00 P. M.

The Bardstown train connects at Samuels' Station with stages for Fairfield Bloomfield and Chaplin.

The 6:10 P. M. train for Nashville and Memphis runs daily.

All other trains run daily except Sunday.

ALBERT FINK,
General Supt. L. and N. R. R.

1y6 dtf

Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 2, 1868, trains will run as follows:

Leave Louisville at 6 A. M., 2:30 P. M., and at 4:45 P. M.

Arrive at 8:40 A. M., 11:00 A. M., and 7 P. M.

The 6 and 2:30 trains connect at Christiansburg for Shelbyville. Fare through $2 25.

SAMUEL GILL, Supt.

WHITE LEAD AND OILS.

ST. LOUIS LEAD & OIL COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Strictly Pure

WHITE LEAD!

Linseed, Castor, and Cotton Seed Oils.

OFFICE AND FACTORY, CORNER CASS AND SECOND STREETS, ST. LOUIS.

FOR SALE BY

Wilson, Peter & Co.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

se25 d3m

Circular, Mill, Mulay, Gang, and Cross Cut

SAWS!

EVERY Saw that leaves our factory is Oil tempered and Patent Ground, perfectly true and even, and made of uniform temper by our patent tempering process.

AXES!

Common shape, as good as the best. The RED JACKET (Colburn's Patent) AXE cannot be excelled. We guarantee that they will cut 30 per cent. more than common axes, with less labor to the chopper.

Send for circular and prices to LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, Pittsburg, Pa., Sole Manufacturers. For sale by the principal hardware dealers. my19 dly

D. H. DAVIES. S. B. SHANKS.

D. H. DAVIES & CO.,

(Successors to Brady & Davis.)

COTTON FACTORS

General Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Provisions, &c., &c.

No. S North Side Main St., bet. Third and Fourth

LOUISVILLE, KY.

se8 d3m

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, DEC 4, '68.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Nashville Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Nashville and Memphis Mail	1:20 P. M.	[illegible]
Nashville and Memphis Express	6:00 A. M.	[illegible]
Crab Orchard Express	1:50 P. M.	[illegible]
Bardstown Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Lexington	[illegible]	6:00 A. M.
Lexington	[illegible]	2:30 P. M.
Accommodation	[illegible]	4:15 P. M.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

[illegible] daily ex. Sund'y; [illegible] daily; daily ex. Saturday and Sunday; Mon.

On Saturday a train leaves at 7:00 P. M., and on Sunday at [illegible] P. M., for St. Louis and Cincinnati.

Arrival and Closing of Mails.

Arrives. A. M.	P. M.		Closes. A. M.	P. M.
[illegible]	4:10	Eastern Mail	12:30 M.	[illegible]
[illegible]	4:05	St Louis Mail	12:30 M.	[illegible]
[illegible]	4:05	Ind. & Chicago	12:30 M.	[illegible]
		Nash., Memph. & Southern Mails		5:00
11:00	7:00	Frankf't, Lex. & Way Mails		12:00
[illegible]		Louis. & Bardstown R. R. Mls.		2:45
[illegible]	3:00	Louis & Crab Or. & Leb'n Br. R. R. Mails		12:30
[illegible]		Louisv. and Cin. Mailboat Mails	9:00	
[illegible]		Louis. & Evansv. Mailboat Mails		2:30
		LVS. TU., WED., FR., AND SAT.		
	[illegible]	New Alb. and Jeff.	12:30 M.	12:00
	[illegible]	Shawneet'n Stage leaves		12:00
		LVS. MON., WED. AND SAT.		
	3:00	Taylorsville and Bloomfld. stage		12:00
		LVS. TU., THU. AND SAT.		
[illegible]	7:00	Shelbyville Mail		11:00
		Chat. & Atlanta Post. Car, comprising N. Co., E. Co., Ga., Ala., Miss. and La.		5:00

Persons wishing the COURIER-JOURNAL in Richmond, Ky., or on the line of the railroad, can be supplied by sending their orders to E. A. Yale, General News Agent, Louisville and Nashville railroad. The paper will be furnished at $1 25 per month.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 135⅛.

The velocipede has made its appearance in Cincinnati.

At the Government sale in New York yesterday, gold brough 135 4-100.

H. N. Rankin, a negro, has been appointed bailiff of the United States Court now in session in Memphis.

General Grant visited Cambridge, Mass., yesterday, and arranged for the tuition of his son.

Gen. Grant did not go through the mills at Lawrence, Mass., yesterday, as per programme. Cause not stated.

It is stated that Mr Seward and several of his friends are making preparations to visit Europe immediately after Grant takes the Presidential chair.

The frigate New Ironsides, which was partially burned at League Island, New York, two years ago, has been raised by her purchasers.

The Episcopal Convention in session in Albany, N. Y., elected on the ninth ballot Rev. W. C. Doane Bishop of the new Episcopal Diocese of Albany.

Cholera of the true Asiatic type has broken out in Bombay, but it is thought that sufficient measures have been adopted to check the spread of the epidemic.

Six companies of the Twenty-seventh United States Infantry arrived at Omaha from the West Wednesday evening, and will go into winter quarters in Sherman barracks.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has adopted the recommendation of the New Orleans chamber of Commerce, that tare on hogsheads of sugar be fixed at 12 per cent.

Dr. Neal, as physician of the New York city prisons, vouches for the insanity of Commander Mead. It was on his affidavit that Mead was sent to the asylum.

Police Superintendent Kennedy of New York has been released from arrest by Judge Sutherland, there being nothing criminal in the detention of property left by Mrs. Galwood, the kleptomainist.

The annual settlement with the State Treasurer of Michigan for the fiscal year ending November 30, was made yesterday morning at Lansing, and showed the cash balance on hand to be considerably over one million dollars.

Benjamin Wistar Morris was consecrated in St. Luke's church, Philadelphia, yesterday morning, as Missionary Bishop of Oregon. Bishops Lee, Odenheimer, Vail, Kerfoot, Randall, and Clarkson officiated.

In the primary Convention of the Episcopal church of the new diocese now in session at St. Peter's church, Albany, N. Y., the sum of $3,600 was pledged by the various churches for missionary purposes.

The case of the Great Republic was before the United States District Court in St. Louis again yesterday. Affidavits from both sides were read and arguments made by the opposing counsel, after which the court took the matter under advisement.

A son has been born to General Steinmetz, the bravest of the brave at the battle of Sadowa. The father was born in 1796, is seventy-two years old, and the mother, nee M'lle de Krosigk, one of the most beautiful young ladies in Prussia, just nineteen.

Two Indianapolis editors were arrested yesterday and fined twenty-five dollars each for contempt of court in publishing testimony elicited at the Clem murder trial, which had been directed to be suppressed by an order of the court. The question is to be legally tested.

The New York Stock Exchange yesterday resolved not to call the stock of the American Express Company. The Exchange also decided that holders of doubtful bonds of North Carolina must keep them, thus reversing a former decision requiring sellers to take them back. The bonds amount to two million dollars.

Nothing now remains of the celebrated Fort Lafayette but a ruined mass of brick and mortar. Several unexploded shells remain among the ruins, and may go off at any moment. The loss to the Government will be about $250,000. Fire Marshal Kennedy took evidence on Wednesday as to the origin of the fire.

Certain New York merchants are trying their best to have Secretary McCulloch nullify the new revenue regulations relative to the execution of bonds to secure payment of duties. One merchant of that city threatens to be one of one hundred to use his influence and money to secure McCulloch's removal unless the regulations are repealed within ten days.

It may not be generally known that the time is limited to the first of January next for the correction of the rolls of those officers and soldiers who are entitled to a share of the $100,000 prize offered for the apprehension of Jefferson Davis. After that time no more proof will be taken, and the amount will be distributed among those who have proven their claims.

A little boy, eight years of age, recently left Cleveland, Ohio, alone, with a piece of leather pinned to his breast, on which were words telling that he was bound for Kansas City, Missouri, to meet his grandfather, William Fullerton, and also requesting public assistance on the way. He arrived at Kansas City, safe and sound, having been three days and two nights on the road.

The temporary bridge across the Missouri river at Omaha, constructed by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was completed Tuesday evening, and four hundred cars crossed over yesterday. The company will commence shipping freight to the terminus of the road, and raise the blockade which, for the past two days, has clogged Western commerce.

A butcher of Pttsburg, named Nause, left there on Monday night with his wife's sister, after mortgaging his real estate for its value, and leaving his wife and two children without the means of support. He was much involved some time ago, but his wife receiving a legacy in Germany, he was enabled to clear his property of debt. It was thought he had gone to Cincinnati.

By the suppression of the Paris Temps the French Government has declared war against and inflicted a loss of about one million francs upon the most cultivated members of the Democratic party in Paris. The leading men of the Temps were A. Neffuser, if not the most brilliant, certainly the most accomplished journalist in Paris; Auguste Villemot, the best representative of journalistic wit and humor in France, and Henri de la Madeline, one of the most clever local editors that any country can boast of. The United States lose by the suppression of the Temps their most intelligent and constant friend among the journals of France.

Messrs. David Richards and J. H. Jones, natives of Wales, and engaged for many years in the manufacture of iron, have recently made a trip over the Knoxville and Kentucky railroad to examine the mineral resources of the region tributary to the road. They found a ten-mile vein of fossiliferous iron, the vein being four feet thick and containing sixty to seventy per cent. of very superior iron. In the immediate vicinity of the iron they found "four remarkable beds of coal, of excellent quality, ranging from two to four feet in thickness." They conclude: "The result of this examination convinces us that the advantages offered for the manufacture of iron ore on the line of said railroad, for the section examined by us, extending from thirty to forty miles from the city of Knoxville, are superior to those of any point in Pennsylvania; that the iron can be made at less cost and of excellent quality, and that the quantity of both iron and coal is practically inexhaustible, being sufficient to supply a number of heavy blast furnaces for generations."

Hester Vaughan is under sentence of death in Philadelphia for infanticide. The circumstances attending her crime and conviction are such as to excite the sympathy of every one who feels for the unfortunate, having been more sinned against than sinning; but, although she has been lying in prison five months, only one woman in all Philadelphia has interested herself in behalf of the poor, friendless being. At the same term of the court at which Hester was sentenced to be hung, was sentenced also Alfred Alexander, incidentally mentioned as "colored." He had been cohabiting with another man's wife who had borne a child to Alfred, "colored," and one day, influenced it is said by jealousy, he stabbed the woman, from the result of which she subsequently died, and Alfred was tried and sentenced to be hung. Twenty thousand men and women in Pennsylvania have petitioned Governor Geary to pardon, or at least to commute the sentence of that negro. Not one man or woman has yet signed such a petition for Hester Vaughan!

THE CITY.

Sentence Day.

This is the last day of the Circuit Court term, and the convicted prisoners will be sentenced.

The Tipplers.

Only two of these transgressors—Cornelius McCarty and Martin Gately—were jailed yesterday.

On a P. W.

John Woolrige, of midnight complexion, got into jail yesterday on a peace warrant, executed by officer Black.

Chancery Court.

Owing to the continued illness of the Chancellor, Hon. T. B. Cochran, this tribunal will not be in session to-day.

Suspected of Felony.

Paddy Green and Charles Murphy were arrested as suspected felons and lodged in jail yesterday by officers Hines and Antle.

Surrendered.

John Cousins, of African descent, who is under indictment for manslaughter, was yesterday surrendered by his bondsmen and recommitted to jail.

Grand Larceny.

Constable J. Rutlege yesterday arrested one Nicholas Maha for stealing $36 from Tim Conley. He will be examined upon the charge in the City Court to-day.

A Boot-black in New Quarters.

Frank Berry, a crippled boot-black, and reputed one of the "sharpest" thieves in the city, was yesterday sent to the House of Refuge in default of a good behavior bond of $300.

Real Estate.

Messrs. Pearson, Meddis & Ferguson sold yesterday thirty-three and a half feet of ground, with improvements, on the north side of Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, to G. H. Duker, for $22,700.

Twenty Dollars.

An individual was yesterday fined $20 in the City Court for perpetrating what the Nashville Banner used to style a one-act tragedy. People will never learn law until they get a few such doses.

Grand Ball.

The grand dress ball given by the Falls City Club at Masonic Temple, last night, was a brilliant affair and a complete success in every point of view. The large hall was crowded, and the evening passed off pleasantly to all.

Invited to Leave.

The Police Superintendent has invited a number of the vagrant gentry hereabouts to emigrate to other parts on pain of doing the State some service in the workhouse quarries. We advise them to "git." Stand not upon the order of your going, but go at once.

A Circus Man in Trouble.

James Burns, a man recently connected with Robinson's circus, was before the City Court yesterday, charged with stealing an overcoat from John B. Davis at the National Hotel, and also with carrying concealed deadly weapons. The first charge was dismissed, but on the second he was held in $100 to answer.

Cincinnati Boys in Limbo.

Jos. Young and Chas. Smith, two boys from Cincinnati, apparently fourteen and eighteen years of age, were arrested yesterday as suspected felons. They had in their possession several obscene pictures, and were, to all appearances, as old in crime as they were young in years.

Something Wrong.

We were called upon by two ladies yesterday, who demanded a denial of the published statement that R. D. Buchanan had, while intoxicated, assaulted a cripple named Stevens. Our information in regard to the affair came from the officers who arrested Mr. Buchanan, and we had every eason to believe it correct when the publication was made.

Louisville, Harrodsburg & Virginia Railroad.

It will be seen by the notice of Messrs. Jul. Dorn and W. B. Hoke, the executive committee, that the commissioners and subscribers to the stock of the Louisville, Harrodsburg & Virginia railroad are requested to meet in the County Court room, in this city, on the 23d inst., for the purpose of organizing this great enterprise.

The Right Chap.

Young Henry Berkley, alias Vincent, who was nabbed by officer Dillon Wednesday night, proved to be a practiced offender. He it was who robbed Mr. Collins, the Third-street coal-dealer, of seven or eight dollars on Tuesday, and a pistol and pair of boots, stolen from Hon. G. G. Simms, of Paducah, at the Louisville Hotel, were found upon his person. This fast young burglar was arraigned in the City Court yesterday morning, but his examination was postponed until to-day.

Ole Bull an Inventor.

This gentleman, after charming for years the musical world by his skillful performances on the violin, has at last turned inventor. He has invented an improvement in sounding boards for pianos, by which the sound can be prolonged. This has been a long-sought desideratum, and one on which the efforts of many experts have been expended in vain. We learn that he expects to give a concert in New York in January, at which an instrument containing the improvement will be used for the edification of the audience.

Danville, Harrodsburg and Virginia Railroad.

The prospects of this enterprise, which, when completed, will prove of the highest importance to the commerce of Louisville, we are glad to know, are flattering. The counties in Kentucky to be immediately benefited by its construction, we are glad to know, are subscribing liberally. Spencer county has voted $300,000, and Mercer county will take early action upon the subject. Our fellow-citizen, Mr. Julius Dorn, leaves to-day for Mercer county, where he will spend a few days, and will, we have no doubt, contribute largely the success of the enterprise.

Child Crushed to Death.

Coroner Dick Moore was yesterday called to hold an inquest upon the body of a child only three months old which had been crushed to death during Wednesday night by being overlaid by its mother, a colored servant in a family on West Jefferson street. The following is the inquest report:

INQUEST NO. 236—Held on West Jefferson street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, December 3d, 1868, upon the body of Mary S. Humphreys (col), aged three months. Verdict of the Jury—That deceased came to her death by being overlaid by her mother while asleep.

DICK MOORE, Coroner J. C.

Personal.

The Honorables Robert Mallory, A. H. Field, A. S. Bradley, and W. W. Bush were at the Willard yesterday en route home from the meeting of Presidential electors at Frankfort.

A nuptial party from Henry county, consisting of Mr. S. P. Martin and bride, with Miss Alice Martin, Miss Mollie Arnold, Mr. Shelby Martin, and Mr. O. B. Yager, escort, were also at the Willard.

Ole Bull's party, including the maestro, Miss Barton, A. J. Bigley, G. F. Hall, E. Landing, and T. R. Turnbull, are registered at the Louisville. Also, Hon. John B. Huston, of Lexington, Colonel John H. McHenry, of Owensboro, Captain W. E. Lawrence, of New Orleans, and City Marshal John Chumbley, of Nashville.

Local Reporters.

Messrs. Ullman & Co. assure us that they did not desire to withhold from our reporter certain facts for which he applied to them on Wednesday, in connection with the article on shop-lifting which appeared in our issue of yesterday. We accept very cheerfully their statement in the matter. Our reporter was of a different impression, and made the remark, not in a critical or complaining spirit, but in order to place his authority where it properly belonged, that is, with the police, having failed to obtain it from the parties directly interested. We should take occasion to observe in this connection that the public is often at great misapprehension not only as to the duty but as to the motives of the newspaper reporter. It is the business of every reporter to secure a thoroughly correct version of every fact published by him, and if he is often importunate the public should make allowance for the peculiarities of his position. He must obtain the news; he must obtain it immediately; and he must obtain it accurately. His position is not that of either a Paul Pry, sponge, or bore. He is simply a plain, matter-of-fact business man, like other members of the community—who deal in matters of fact; and it is never his design willfully to misrepresent, exaggerate, or garble items of current news. Such, at least, is the character of each and every member of the COURIER-JOURNAL's local staff, and we bespeak for them the consideration which is due to hard-working, pains-taking, conscientious enterprise.

DEATH FROM MORPHINE.

Singular Suicide of a Cincinnati Woman in a West Walnut Street Bagnio.

About 12 o'clock M. yesterday, a young woman by the name of Anna Stella Moulton died at 408 West Walnut street, a house of ill-fame kept by Nellie Sullivan, from the effects of a dose of morphine she had taken at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening. She had been at Nellie Sullivan's only a little over two weeks, and very little was known of her previous history by her acquaintances there. The name she had been known by in this city was Stella Spencer, the name Spencer being that of a saloon keeper with whom she had been intimate, and who died of brain fever some time since.

She was a very beautiful woman, her wealth of light brown hair and her handsome hazel eyes making happy consorts to a face faultlessly fair. She claimed to be the neice of C. C. Moulton, a reputed wealthy coal merchant of Cincinnati, her home. An orphan, she had lived at her uncle's before entering upon the life she led here, and she also had a brother in Cincinnati. Nellie Sullivan's is believed to be the first public house of ill-repute in which she had ever lived, her former residence being a private house in the lower part of the city. She had been a courtesan for a number of years, and came here from Cincinnati about a year ago. Her age was twenty-six. Her circumstances seem to have been easy, as she always had money. She was of a lively jovial nature, and apparently one of the very last persons to entertain a thought of self-destruction under any circumstances.

About eight o'clock Wednesday evening she went out to a near drug-store, and purchasing twenty-five cents worth of morphine, swallowed the whole on her way back to Nellie Sullivan's. On entering the house she soon became drowsy, and said she had taken morphine, but this created no suspicion, as it was believed she had only taken a small dose. Yesterday morning she could not be waked, and remained in a death-like stupor until noon, when she died. Physicians had been called in, but the deadly potion had done its work, and the poor outcast slumbered on in her dreamless sleep, to awake only in eternity.

Yesterday afternoon an inquest was held by Coroner Dick Moore, the official report of which we herewith append:

INQUEST NO. 237—Held at 408 West Walnut street, in the city of Louisville, December 3d, 1868, upon the body of Ann Stella Molton. Verdict of the Jury—That deceased came to her death about 12 o'clock A. M. December 3d, 1868, by an overdose of morphine, administered by her own hand, at 8 o'clock P. M., December 2d, 1868.

DICK MOORE, Coroner J. C.

THE DUTCHMAN HILLS OUTLAWS.

Particulars of their Pursuit and Capture.

An Armed Mob Attempt to Lynch Bromley.

And are Driven Back by the Guard.

Arrival of Nine of the Gang in this City Under Escort of a Troop of Horsemen.

In the COURIER-JOURNAL of yesterday were published the particulars of the ravishing and murder of two negro women by a gang of outlaws in the vicinity of the line of Jefferson and Spencer counties, on Saturday night last. Since that publication we have come into possession of a less hurried statement of the facts in regard to the murderous expedition, together with further interesting details of the pursuit and capture of the marauders. The account published yesterday morning was substantially correct, and subsequent developments bring out nothing whatever that could be tortured into an excuse for the infernal atrocities of Saturday night.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock of the night in question, a party of men made a raid upon the farm of John McKinley, about a mile and a half west of Wilsonville, Spencer county, and, capturing nine head of hogs, proceeded to drive them away. Before going far, they encountered two negro women who were employed on the farm of Robert Caruthers, and two negro boys, one of the latter named Tobe Collins, eighteen years of age, and the other a small boy. They at once forced the colored party to turn in and help drive the hogs. Proceeding down Goose creek, toward the lower edge of Spencer county, between ten and eleven o'clock, the outlaws seized the negro women, and, after violating their persons, shot them down. Soon after, the hogs became scattered, and the negro boys, in being sent to head and bring the animals together, were smart enough to escape.

The robbery of Mr. McKinley, together with the fearful story of the negro boys, threw the country neighborhoods into a fever of excitement, and as soon as possible a company of 35 mounted men were mustered for pursuit. On Tuesday morning this troop, composed as it was, of nearly two score of determined, resolute men, armed to the teeth, set out under the leadership of ex-sheriff Kincheloe, of Spencer, resolved not to return until the desperadoes should be taken, dead or alive.

Proceeding to the house of an old man named Watts, on Goose creek, in the Dutchman Hills, a den which has been made the rallying point of all the desperadoes of that section, they captured three of the old man's sons, Ben, John, and Shelburn Watts, two brothers of the name of Hardin, and Charles Dennison, all of whom were believed to be of the party who committed the outrages of Saturday night. Closely guarding their prisoners, Kincheloe and his men moved on, scouring the country thoroughly, but without dividing the force in any way.

While continuing the pursuit, they fell in with George Bromley and a young man named Henry Griffin, both of whom were well armed, and who offered to join in the search for the guilty parties. That night the troop stopped at Taylorsville, putting up at the Spencer House, and on Wednesday morning started back to Goose Creek. At a place called Titchner's, they disarmed both Bromley and Griffin and placed them under arrest, but afterward released Griffin. They also arrested at this point a man named Edmundson, who was also subsequently set at liberty. Then going on to Salt river they captured Billy Warren and Henry Coe at Reuben Cooper's, and subsequently returned to the Dutchman Hills, and arrested the elder Watts and Os. Hubbard, both of whom were afterwards released.

After making all these captures, and finding the stolen stock roaming about in a piece of woods in which it had been left, the company went with their prisoners to the farm of Robert Caruthers. On the way two of them found the dead bodies of the negro women, on the old Heady farm, and some little distance from the roadside, where they had lain four days. Both were shot through the head. A ball had entered the eye of one, while the back of the head of the other was shattered by another bullet. Their clothing was torn to tatters and scattered about the ground, and their faces and heads were gashed by being beaten with the pistols before they were shot.

Upon the discovery of the bodies, Justice Norman was notified and an inquest was held, at which all the prisoners were present, that the guilty ones might view and reflect upon the atrocity of their crime. After the inquest, captors and prisoners went to the Caruthers farm, and the releases above mentioned were made.

While the prisoners were at the Caruthers farm, closely guarded, a body of about forty men suddenly appeared, and putting aside the guard, captured and rode away with Dennison, evidently with the intention of hanging him. Dennison, however, saved himself by turning State's evidence and saying that Bromley and the Watts boys had spoken of having killed the two negro women, and of their intention of moving the stolen hogs from the woods on Sunday.

The lynchers then brought Dennison back, and with drawn pistols demanded the surrender of Bromley. The guards, however, by this time had made up their minds not to give way again, and, presenting a firm front, induced the lynchers to fall back, and all the prisoners remained with the first captors.

While the party was at the farm, the negro boy, Tobe Collins, identified George Bromley as one of the murderers of the negro women. Shelburn Watts also stated that on Saturday night his two brothers, Charles Dennison, Geo. Bromley and Wm. Warren, had left the Watts place, and that at an early hour next morning he had found all five of them stretched upon the kitchen floor asleep.

Yesterday morning a detachment of twelve of the captors—I. N. Miller, Coleman Drake, William Middleton, James Webster, Dave McKinley, Will. H. Hall, Chas. Fishback Columbus Jones, Mike Ragan, Chas. W. Moore, C. C. Wheeler and H. B. Hopewell—all mounted and well armed, started for this city with the prisoners, nine in number, and arrived here at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The accused parties brought here were George Bromley, the three Watts brothers, the two Hardins, Charles Dennison, Wm. Warner and Henry Coe.

The appearance on our streets of the mounted men and the heavy wagon with the prisoners, created considerable excitement, and even here threats of lynching were muttered. The party stopped at the custom-house building, corner of Third and Green streets, and a large crowd quickly collected there. The prisoners were taken out of the wagon and conducted to the office of United States Marshal Meriwether, where, after remaining until half past four o'clock, they were marched to the jail, the crowd that had blocked the doors and stairways of the custom-house following after them.

The captured desperadoes are a rough-looking set, clad in all sorts of jeans, and wearing slouched hats of every conceivable pattern. Some of them have really bad countenances, while none of the faces have much more expression than those of so many animals. All have a bad name, and have long been the terror of the section from which they were brought. One of them, Ben. Watts, has served two years in the penitentiary for stealing a horse in Anderson county. They will all be brought before the United States Court in a day or two. Since their arrival here Chas. Dennison has also been identified by the negro boy, Tobe Collins, as one of the murderers.

RACING STOCK.

Departure of Capt. Shadburne's Stable for New Orleans.

Four of the horses of Capt. George Shadburne's stable—W. K. Thomas, American Star, Jr., Dan Vorhees and Doncaster—were brought in from their quarters at Woodlawn yesterday, and shipped on the steamer P. W. Strader for New Orleans. They go in charge of Mr. T. P. Roche, trainer. It is designed to exhibit the horses at the fairs in Louisiana, and enter them in the races at New Orleans this winter and next spring. All of them, except Doncaster, the untried Golddust gelding, have made good records on the turf. From his freshly-won laurels here and elsewhere, Thomas is widely known. He probably ranks second to Dexter as a trotter. His greatest performance was in the race with Alexander's Tattler over Woodlawn this fall, when he trotted four heats without the slightest break, three of them in less than 2:30, and one in the remarkable time of 2:26. In his last contest with Rolla Golddust, to wagons, he won easily in from 2:32½ to 2:33, and, in a subsequently-arranged match, mile heats to harness, Rolla paid forfeit. At Chicago, in the fall of last year, he made the trot in 2:31, beating his renowned competitor, Jim Rockey. He also beat several crack trotters in St. Louis the same season. In fact, his whole career has been brilliantly successful, he always making the heats in less time than 2:35. Thomas is a wonderful horse in more than one respect. His dam is unknown, but his sire was Osceola and his grandsire old Drennon, and Thomas is the first trotter that ever came from that equine family. He is now seven years old, 16½ hands high, of a dark iron gray color, roached back, and rather crooked hind extremities, but of extraordinary power in those members and the loins. He was brought to this city as a three-year old, after having been abused in the cavalry service by Captain Jesse's rangers. Mr. Fred. Vissman bought him at a very low price, and used him in the roughest capacity about his stockyards, he not having shown any qualities at all uncommon. He was traded to Mr. Williams, who improved his condition somewhat. While in that gentleman's possession, however, Thomas was rejected as worthless by the Federal authorities in their tour of horse confiscation. This seemingly no-account animal was at last bought by Captain Shadburne for five hundred dollars. After awhile he discovered that Thomas had fine racing points, and he was entrusted to Mr. Roche, who has been most successful in developing his trotting powers. From 3:10, his fastest trot when he passed into Mr. Roche's hands, the horse has, by judicious training, arrived at such activity that he went it in 2:26 without apparent exertion, and it is believed that he can easily make faster time. We expect to hear good tidings from his debut on the Southern turf. Kentucky is proud, and will have cause to be still prouder of this noble horse.

A Monster.

On Wednesday a man named John Shockensy caused the arrest of his little son, a boy about ten years of age, on a charge of disorderly conduct, and sent a request to the City Court that he should be sent to the House of Refuge. The case came up yesterday morning, and nobody appearing against the boy, he was discharged. The Commonwealth's Attorney then preferred a charge of vagrancy against the father, and a capias was issued for his arrest, it being evident that he had caused the arrest merely to be rid of the support of his son. What made the matter worse, the name of the arrested party is very similar to that of a very estimable young man connected with the house of Hall & Long, Main street—Mr. John B. Shockency—and the appearance of the name in the morning papers yesterday occasioned much consternation among his friends, as well as mortification to himself.

AMUSEMENTS.

I. THE OPERA.

A crowded and fashionable audience assembled last night to witness the first representation of "Faust" this winter. The parquette and dress circle were brilliant with beauty, while the array of "swells" was fully equal to any night of the season.

Frederici's Marguerite is decidedly her best role. Her impersonation of the part shows a careful and discriminating taste and hard study. She has succeeded admirably in bringing out the salient points of the character with wonderful effect and faithfulness, while her singing of the music is all that the most exacting could desire. Mr. Weinlich gives us an original and exceedingly artistic rendition of the part of Mephistopheles. His stage manner is very good, and his acting first rate. The finished manner in which he performed the role last night stamped him as an actor and a singer of great talent. Mr. Himmer, who is always thorough and admirable in everything he undertakes, was fully worthy of the praise he fairly won. His style of acting is rather more after the Italian than the German school, and shows an acute perception of the great points of the character of Faust. The garden scene was given with a degree of power that was excellent.

The orchestra was rather meager, but on the whole performed very well. The minor characters were well played, and the choruses well sustained.

To-night being the fashionable night, par excellence, a large audience will probably crowd the Opera House. "Stradella" is the opera selected for the evening. Himmer is very fine in it, and sings the famous hymn remarkably well.

II. THE LECTURES.

To-night George Alfred Townsend, who has achieved some distinction as a war and sensation correspondent, will lecture at Weisiger Hall before the Y. M. C. A. He is a gentleman of marked ability, and will doubtless interest his audience in the subject which he has chosen.

III. LOUISVILLE OPERA HOUSE—A NEW STAR.

Miss Emma Maddern, a new and brilliant meteor in the theatrical firmament, will commence an engagement next Monday at the Opera House. This lady comes among us almost unheralded but not unknown. During last season she was one of the brightest luminaries in the East, and achieved a wonderful success. She has several new dramas written especially for her and adapted to her peculiar talents.

Miss Maddern's last engagement was in St. Louis, whence she comes to visit us. The papers of our sister city accord Miss M. a large degree of talent, and speak in the highest terms of her plays and superior acting.

Let us give Miss Maddern a warm reception on Monday evening next.

IV. OLE BULL.

The concert last night of this distinguished artist drew an immense audience, the spacious Weisiger Hall being crowded. The renowned violinist has lost none of the wondrous power over his instrument which has so pre-eminently marked him. His wondrous facility and masterly performance are too well known to require any mention. He played a variety of his choicest morceaux, and rendered them with all of the fire and feeling peculiar to him. He was rapturously applauded, and delighted his audience by the beauty and art of his performing. He was admirably assisted by several singers, who sang some delightful songs with great sweetness and effect. It is a universal wish that he should repeat the concert, as there are very many of his admirers who are most anxious to hear him, and were unable to do so last night.

V. THE HANLON COMBINATION.

Next week our citizens are to be favored with a series of entertainments by the Hanlons—George, William, Alfred, Edward and Frederick their three children, and the wonderful Russian, Pfau, and a carefully seleted pantomime company, together with a host of other talent in the musical line. They open at Weisiger Hall Monday next. The Pittsburg Post thus alludes to their performance in that city:

It is evident that our citizens appreciate meritorious entertainments, of whatever character they may be, and those who disbelieve this assertion will have their doubts instantly dissipated by a peep into the Academy of Music, wherein the Hanlon brothers are now giving their unique entertainments. Last night this large place of amusement was crowded to its fullest extent by ladies and gentlemen, who were delighted beyond measure at the beautiful performance unsullied by coarse jests and vulgar, unmeaning acts. The exhibition of the Hanlons is of a refined character, and the most fastidious will never have their modesty taxed by witnessing it. Never did we hear applause so rapturous as given to Pfau when he went flying from one trapeze to the other as graceful as a bird who wings from branch to branch. It was a hearty expression of approbation that is seldom, if ever, bestowed on anything but true and genuine merit, by a Pittsburg audience. The three little pupils of the Hanlons whose united ages cannot be more than sixteen were the cause of much merriment and admiration by their skillful and finished acting. They are marvels, by the way, and an exhibition in themselves so perfect that they could completely eclipse two-thirds of the acrobats now traveling upon this continent. The vocalism of Emily Thorne and the exquisite harp performance of Mr. Blampton contribute much to the character of the entertainment.

The Military Reunion.

All necessary arrangements have been perfected for the attendance of delegates from this State and the South upon the grand meeting of military societies to be held in Chicago on the 15th and 16th instant. It is probable that a large representation will be present from Kentucky. The following circular in reference to the transportation of officers has been addressed to Col. Wharton and others:

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, OFFICE OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 27, 1868.

To G. C. Wharton, Esq., Louisville, Ky.:

I have the honor to inform you that the different roads forming the line from Memphis and Nashville to Chicago, via Louisville and the Indianapolis and Lafayette railroad, have kindly offered to transport officers going to Chicago to attend the meetings of the military societies to be held there on the 15th and 16th of December next, to Chicago and return, for one fare.

Tickets can be purchased at Memphis, Nashville and Louisville.

The greater number will probably leave Louisville at 1:30 P. M., of the 14th of December, which will bring them into Chicago at 6 A. M. of the 15th.

Please inform any persons contemplating visiting Chicago for the purpose above named of this arrangement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brevet Maj. Gen. and Cor. Sec'y.

CITY FEATURES.

FENIANISM.—The various Circles of F. B. will meet at their Hall on Market street this evening at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of their Delegates from the Philadelphia Convention.

PERSONAL.—By reference to our advertising columns our readers will observe that Messrs. Harlow J. Phelps and E. Nott of New Orleans, and J. G. McCulloch, Esq., of this city, have formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting the business of Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants in New Orleans. Mr. McCulloch has a host of friends in this city, and his absence from social and business circles will be a matter of undisguised regrets. His business qualifications are of the highest order, and, possessing in an eminent degree the confidence of merchants, bankers, shippers, and business men generally, we predict for the house of Phelps, McCulloch, & Co., an extensive Western business, congratulate the mercantile community of New Orleans upon the accession of our esteemed fellow-townsman, and bespeak for him that generous welcome for which New Orleans is pre-eminently famed, and which none better than Mr. McCulloch can appreciate or reciprocate.

CITY COUNCIL.

Sinking Fund—Borrowing Money—Purchase of Wharf Property—Claims Allowed.

The General Council met last night, President Bannon in the chair in the Lower Board.

Several communications were read and referred to proper committees.

The report of the Sinking Fund Commissioners for September was received. It is as follows:

Total receipts	$55,376 54
Total expenditures	39,670 44

A resolution authorizing the Mayor to borrow from the sinking fund the sum of $100,000, to be applied as follows:

To payment of the city's notes now due	$30,000
To payment of police force	25,000
To payment of warrants	45,000

was adopted by a vote of 18 to 3.

A communication was received from the Mayor asking the concurrence of the Council in the matter of issuing bonds to the amount of $65,340 for the purchase of the wharf property lying between Fourth and Bullitt streets. The matter was discussed for some time, when it was referred to the Wharf Committee to report on the legal points in the case at the next meeting.

A claim of the Louisville Volksblatt of $146 for printing was allowed.

An adjourning resolution to December 10th was adopted.

The question as to whether the Louisville JOURNAL lost its position as city printer by its consolidation was submitted to the City Attorney for his opinion.

A number of claims for street contracts were allowed, when the Council adjourned to meet December 10th.

Personal.

[To the Editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

I see in your paper to-day an article concerning the origin of the fire in the rear of my building, on the morning of the 2d ult. In the first place, one of my boys is charged with being up feeding my horse, and that he set the lamp down and turned it over and set the hay on fire, which is not true, as they were not up until the alarm was sounded by one of the hired girls in my employ; neither was there any hay in the stable. The alarm was first given by Mrs. Campbell, a lady living next door. I then jumped up, ran to the Washington engine house, with nothing but my night-clothes on, and gave the alarm. In the second place, I see that I am charged with pushing one of the firemen into the flames, which is a mistake. I did do all in my power to have the water thrown in the back part of my warehouse, which was stacked with 590 bales of hay, 4,590 bushels of oats, corn, etc. I lost three horses and one cow, instead of one horse and one cow; two of the horses I was compelled to kill the same day. I also was severely burned myself.

I hope you will please give this room in your paper, as I wish the public to know the true facts in the case of the fire.

CASPER MERCKE.

P. S. My loss will reach $1,000, instead of $600, as mentioned in your paper.

Relief for Switzerland.

The Central Committee of the Swiss Relief Organization publish the following this morning:

The Central Committee of the Swiss Relief Organization hereby most respectfully informs the benevolent public that the collected contributions for the benefit of inundated Switzerland, amounting to $1,366 55, were, on the 2d instant, by a draft of 5,043 francs gold, through the banking house of John Smidt & Co., transmitted directly to the Federal Council of Switzerland for distribution.

On behalf of their unfortunate fellow-countrymen, the Central Committee hereby tender most sincere thanks to all contributors, and especially to the daily press of this city and Messrs. John Smidt & Co., bankers, for their kind and meritorious assistance in securing such a successful result.

The collective lists are open for inspection at Mr. Wm. Geissel's seed store, on Third street, between Main and Market streets.

That the Almighty may better reward all the kind givers is the most sincere wish of the Central Committee.

W. N. HAILMAN, President.
JOSEPH REIDHAR, Secretary.
VALENTINE BUECHEL, Treasurer.

ROBINSON CRUSOE.

His Epitaph and Monument.

The following is the inscription for the monument being erected on Juan Fernandez, to Robinson Crusoe:

IN MEMORY OF
ALEXANDER SELKIRK,
MARINER,
A native of Largo, in the county of Fife, Scotland,
who lived on this island, in complete
solitude for four years and
four months.

He was landed from the Cinque Ports galley, 96
tons, 18 guns, A. D. 1704, and was taken
off in the Duke, privateer,
12th February,
1709.

He died Lieutenant of H. M. S. Weymouth, A. D.
1723, aged 47 years.

This tablet is erected near Selkirk's look-out,
By Commodore Powell, and Officers
of H. M. S. Topaze, A. D. 1868.

THE COURTS.

DECISIONS OF COURT OF APPEALS

Reported expressly for the Louisville Courier-Journal, by
DANIEL JAMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

FRANKFORT, December 3, 1868.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Doom's assignee, &c., vs. Doom, Nelson; affirmed on original and reversed on cross-appeal.

Higgason vs. White, Roach, & Co., Green; reversed.

Luton, &c., vs. Whitlock, &c., Trigg; reversed.

Samuels et al. vs. Trustees Poplar Plains, Fleming; reversed.

Marshall vs. Marshall, Louisville Chancery; reversed.

Ran & Ricke vs. Boyle, Louisville Chancery; affirmed on original and reversed on cross-appeal.

ORDERS.

Cabell B. Bullock, Esq., and W. W. Bush, Esq., were qualified as attorneys at law of this court.

Bates vs. Foree, Owen; affidavit filed and motion for rule.

Perrin vs. Ammermann, Harrison; motion to correct judgment for costs.

Hydes & Goose vs. Joyes, Louisville Chancery; Vaughan vs. Edwards et al., Green; petitions for rehearing filed.

Sale of $22,000 Farm Set Aside—Plea of Infancy Sustained—Fraud.

H. C. & J. Middleton vs. W. McKay Hoge, &c. } From the Louisville Chancery Court.

OPINION DELIVERED BY JUDGE PETERS, DEC. 2, 1868.

In 1864, appellee Hoge, a native of Wheeling, Va., then under 21 years of age, arrived in Louisville possessed of a large amount of money, and formed the acquaintance of H. C. Middleton and bought his farm and crop of corn, giving $22,000 for the farm and $2,000 for the corn, paying down all except $7,000, and giving his note for that amount—the farm not being worth more than $7,000 or $8,000, and the corn $750. The note was executed by Mrs. Hoge, the mother of the appellee, and the deed executed to her. After living upon the land a short time the farm was sold to John Middleton, this was after the appellee, W. McK. Hoge, attained the age of 21 years. The appellee brought this suit to rescind the contract on equitable principles; and the Chancellor gave judgment in his favor.

Held—That the judgment was right.

The evidence shows that the sale was made on the 20th of August, 1864; that the sale was made apparently to the mother, but in fact to the son while a minor. Though the appellee, W. McKay Hoge, made declarations and did acts after he became of age, which seemed to ratify the contract, yet it appears that he was not apprised of his legal right to disaffirm the same, and he should not be precluded thereby. The evidence preponderates to the conclusion that the second purchase, though in the name of John Middleton, was for his father, H. C. Middleton; but if that should not be the case, H. C. Middleton contributed as much as appellee Hoge to put it out of the power of the latter to restore the land to him.

He made the sale first to him, and obtained a large amount of money, with a full knowledge at the time that he was dealing with an infant, and there is neither allegation nor proof that there was a false or fraudulent representation made to him during the negotiation, or at the consummation of the contract, as to the age of young Hoge. In that case, according to some authorities, he is without remedy, if the party should avail himself of his privilege. Without approving that doctrine to the extent laid down by some authors, it should seem right that if the party rescind the sale on account of infancy, he should restore what he has received; but if the seller had aided in depriving the infant of the property, and had by his own act put it out of his power to make restoration, the seller should not profit thereby, and defeat a meritorious cause of action. The judgment, as rendered for the recission of the contract for the sale of the land, is not prejudicial to appellant, for if he was not instrumental in procuring the conveyance to be made to Mrs. Hoge, he did it voluntarily and for the advancement of his own purposes and interest.

The charge against the appellee for rent of the farm, for the time he held it, was right. But he should have been credited for the corn should have been $750 instead of $250, and the judgment is reversed as to that item, but is affirmed in all other respects.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

The Court met on yesterday at the regular hour.

The indictment against Mary Miller was dismissed, with leave to reinstate same.

Robert A. Seay was ordered to convey Mrs. Theresa Selter, convicted at the present term of being a lunatic, to the Insane Asylum at Lexington.

Commonwealth against Jacob Kaufman and James McMahon, two cases. These two cases were continued to the next term. In the first, the bail was fixed at $800; in the second, at $3,000 each.

The indictment against Adam House for houseburning was continued. The accused was admitted to bail in the sum of $300.

The indictment for embezzlement against Wm. Johnson was continued, and a capias issued against him. His bail was fixed at $300.

Commonwealth against Bell and Jamison. Continued till next term. Defendants stand bound on their old bond.

The case of S. Johnson was continued.

The indictment against John Haydon was dismissed, with leave to reinstate the same.

Commonwealth against S. Walker, alias Wood, indictment for larceny. The accused having pleaded not guilty, a jury was impaneled, who, having heard the evidence and arguments of counsel, returned into court a verdict of "not guilty." The accused was discharged.

The indictments against W. Taylor, L. Miller, B. Bland, Sam. Robertson and Wm. Lawson were continued to the next term.

The three indictments against James Masterson were likewise continued.

The last case called was that of the Commonwealth against alias Johnson, indictment for larceny. He was charged with stealing a roll of matting from Wm. Kinsella. Having pleaded not guilty, a jury was impaneled to try the issue. The jury having heard the evidence, instructions of the court, and arguments of counsel, returned a verdict of "guilty." They fixed his punishment at an confinement in the penitentiary for three years.

The court meets this morning at the usual hour.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, PRESIDING JUDGE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 3.

Craig Mitchell, colored, stealing $43 from C. L. Forsyth; continued until Friday.

Mary Reilly, drunkenness; discharged.

Wm. Buckner, colored, alias Jones, and Lewis Gibson, colored, stealing a cow; held in $400 for appearance before the Circuit Court.

Henry Berkley, alias Vincent, larceny; continued until Saturday.

Frank Berry, suspected felon; sent to the House of Refuge.

John Woolridge and Abram Brown, colored, disorderly conduct; fined $15 and bond of $300 for two months.

John Shockency (not John B. Shockency), disorderly conduct; discharged.

Henry Wright, Wm. McCarty, and Catherine Burns, drunkenness; $3 each.

James Burns, stealing overcoat from John B. Davis; discharged; carrying concealed deadly weapons, held in $100.

Chas. H. Smith, indecent exposure of person; $20.

George H. Rice, stealing two hogs from John Burns; discharged.

ORDINANCE DOCKET.

Welsh & Smedley, selling goods by sample without license; dismissed.

T. James & Co., two cases, for fast driving; $5 fine in the first, and the second dismissed at costs.

W. L. Murphy, same; $5.

G. B. Sheppard, two cases, same; dism'ssed at costs.

S. R. Sheppard & Co., selling goods without license; dismissed at costs.

Isaac Blake, fast driving; not found.

Hydes & Goose, J. McCullom, and Thomas Welch, same; $5 each.

Louisville Transfer Company, $5 in each of three cases of same.

Isaac Koch, retailing beer without license; $5. John D. Gieske, same, $10.

T. E. Hayes, S. Speed, fast driving, four cases; dismissed.

James Day, selling goods without license; dismissed at costs.

J. A. Penton, same, continued.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

M. J. Bigley against steamboat "Neville." The examination of the witnesses is still engaging the attention of the court. About twenty have already been examined.

BANKRUPTCY.

A petition for adjudication in bankruptcy was filed by Alfred Benley of Maysville, Ky.

"PAP."

The Generalcy of the Army.

[From the New York Sun, 28th.]

The office of General of the Army was revived, and was bestowed upon Ulysses S. Grant, as an appropriate reward for unprecedented military services. As the fruits of these services will continue to be enjoyed so long as the Republic shall endure, it would seem to be proper that the reward should remain during the life-time of its recipient. Nay, more—this mark of distinction was heartily awarded by all political parties, and it ought not to be revoked merely because the Republicans, appreciating the strong hold which Gen. Grant had upon the confidence and affections of the whole people, selected him as their candidate for the Presidency.

Let this honor, therefore, continue to rest upon the shoulders of the incoming President during his term; for there is not a patriot in the land who would not rejoice if, at the end of that term, whether it be four or eight years, Gen. Grant were found at the head of the army, with his baton in his hand, ready to lead our troops, in the event of a future contest, to vindicate our national rights, or to give effect to a desire of the people of Canada, Mexico, or Cuba to be annexed to this republic. In case of a war in the years to come, the beating of the long roll and the unfurling of the standard emblazoned with the name of Grant would, if the occasion demanded it, cause half a million of men to leap to their feet, seize their muskets, and enter the field, assured that they were to be led to battle by a chief who would fight it out on that line, and whose vocabulary contained no such word as defeat.

Only two objections can be raised to the policy suggested, and these can be easily obviated. Of course, if Grant while discharging his duties as President also nominally held the office of General of the Army, he would not draw the pay of each. He would relinquish the salary of the latter; and, if need be, a law could be passed which would place this beyond contingency. As to certain duties imposed upon him as General by recent statutes, these acts could be modified, they having been framed to meet and counteract the perversities of Andrew Johnson, while such of the duties as it is proper to impose upon some one might for the time being be performed by the Lieutenant General.

While, therefore, there is no insuperable objection to Gen. Grant's retaining his rank in the army during his occupancy of the Presidential chair, to permit him to do so would be a graceful acknowledgment of his military service in the past, and would be a master stroke of policy for the future of the country. It would indicate to foreign nations that we are a power which it is not safe for them to insult or trifle with.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1868.

We have to report a stringent local money market. We are not aware that legitimate business enterprises are specially embarassed, but the demand for currency is more than usually pressing, and the rates of interest at the banks and private banking institutions range from 9 to 15 per cent.

In New York the money market is reported abundantly supplied, and the Herald of Dec. 1 says:

The banks were doing more at six per cent. on call loans to best houses. Between stock houses the rate was five and six. Among private bankers five and six were the rates on prime and mixed collaterals. Exceptional cases at four per cent. embraced loans of balances left over from Saturday undisturbed. Toward the close of banking hours a little more demand was reported, but there is idle money enough to meet it without a change of rates. The beginning of a new month stimulates inquiry, while the settlement of books for the year will also have an effect in rendering money more active. Foreign exchange was dull, and prime bankers' was quoted from 109⅞ to 109⅞, although one very large transaction took place at 109 5-16. Commercial paper was without any new feature.

We have from time to time alluded to the disturbing forces in the financial and business affairs of the country. In spite of all the whistling there is precious little confidence with regard to Corgressional legislation being such as to improve the present aspect of affairs. On the contrary, it can be seen without the aid of a telescope that the public mind is depressed. The Herald, in commenting upon the subject, says:

In view of the meeting of Congress the financial question is looming up with revived importance. The theories of leading men are all at variance with each other. Each has his own opinions of the remedy to be applied for the cure of the evils affecting the financial system. Senator Sumner rides the hobby of an immediate return to specie payment, while his fellow statesman, Congressman Butler, is in favor of postponing specie payment to some definite period. There are dozens of similar small plans and ways for the reform of the national finances which would be made a mere patchwork of expedients. The most sensible views which we have yet seen are those of Senator Sherman, who brings to bear upon the question the same plain practical wisdom which his namesake displayed in the early councils of the republic. His anti-contraction, anti-expansion theory of regulating the currency seems the least objectionable of any that have been advanced. If Congress will cease tinkering with the question of finance altogether, except so far as to enact good laws for the just assessment and collection of taxes for the legitimate support of the Government, and let the great demands of trade regulate the currency, it will be found that, without expansion and without contraction, the value of each greenback will appreciate gradually and steadily to a par with gold, and that, too, without any of the dangers of bankruptcy to our great mercantile community. Wise heads are necessary in the deliberations at Washington this winter.

A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce, over the signature of "W. R. R.," is of the opinion that "Congress will consider the financial affairs of the country, and may disturb existing arrangements and remodel the system." In this lies the danger. If Congress does anything at all, the general opinion is, that it will make matters worse than at present. Radicals have modeled and remodeled, until there is no model at all,—an incongruous mass of laws, regulations and decisions, out of which cliques manage to grow rich, off of a tax-burdened and outrageously-governed people. The writer in question says:

The course pursued by England in resuming specie payments several years after the conclusion of the French war has been a good deal referred to, and while all the information possible should be obtained from that as well as any other source, yet our system stands so much by itself, and the commerce of the country is so extensive, that it requires to be dealt with on its own merits.

It appears to me that a resumption of specie payments should not be forced. It is easy to concoct theories which at first sight appear plausible and to answer the purpose, but if any but the correct and natural method be practically pursued, the result would be incalculable hardships on the country. No legislative act should be passed to interfere with the paper currency by a restrictive policy. It would be far better to continue without resumption of specie payments with the entire currency in paper, and with gold at a premium, than forcibly resume at the instigation of some enthusiastic theorists, by restricting the paper circulation, to the inconvenience and loss of the commercial public and the advantage of speculators.

The question of the amount of the paper currency of the country is difficult to dispose of, but the importance of having it put upon a satisfactory basis, so as not to inflate the rate of interest, will be at once admitted. On the one hand, with a currency more than is required for the wants of the trade, the value is depreciated, and on the other hand, with a currency not sufficient, the value rises above par. So long as the amount of the currency is fixed it is very debatable whether it be too much inflated or contracted, because the amount required in the country continually fluctuates on account of the variations in the extent of trade. It has been promulgated by one of your correspondents that $6¼ in gold per capita is the requirement of the country, which he states is proved by the amount in circulation for ten years previous to the war. Now, although that amount per capita might have been the actual circulation, yet it remains to be proved that there was no unnatural stringency; that merchants were not obliged to transact business through other mediums to a greater extent than is now done, when the paper currency is so much larger and more convenient.

The only possible solution of a permanent and satisfactory nature is that the amount of the currency be varied as the exigencies of trade may require by the operations of the general public, and not by the Government as a matter of guess work. Let the United States Treasury be authorized to act so that, if there be already too many of the government notes in circulation, they may receive them in exchange for bonds; and, again, if at any time the paper currency be not sufficient, the bonds be again exchanged for greenbacks. The currency would thus be self-regulating, and opportunities for parties speculating on a contracted currency could not be got, while the rates of interest would not be subjected to the same amount of fluctuation to which at present they are liable.

Exchange was a shade firmer to-day, but rates are not quotably higher; ⅛ discount buying to par selling being still the ruling figures.

The New York gold market was reported steady to-day; the opening quotation was 135. An advance of ⅛ was reported and maintained during the day, and at 4 P. M. the market closed at 135⅛. Offerings of gold and silver in this market are quite liberal, and Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 150 Main street, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	134½	135½
Silver dollars	134½	
Silver ⅜s and ¼s	126	
Silver dimes and half dimes	124	

The Herald of the 30th ult. says:

The approaching session of Congress, the report of the illness of Napoleon, the new complications in Spain, the decrease of specie in the New York banks, and several other matters were more or less quoted as the cause of a firm opening of gold this morning. The price at 10 o'clock was 135⅛, from which it temporarily advanced to 135⅜, receding to 135⅛ before the termination of business at 5 o'clock. The gold gamblers are ever ready to take hold of any pretence for a change in the market, and they kept the price quite variable today. The volume of business in gold was small and the demand by borrowers feeble. Loans were made flat for borrowing and at two to five per cent. for carrying. The gross clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank were $40,953,000 the gold balances, $1,562,809, and the currency balances $2,166,351.

The New York market for Government bonds opened to-day with a fair demand and firmer. Gold loans at 3½ and sterling exchange steady at 109⅞ and 110. At 2:20 P. M. the market closed firm with an advance on all descriptions.

The following exhibit shows the condition of the New York market at 2:20 P. M. for the past three days:

		Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
5-20s of	1881	114⅝	114⅝	115	⅜	..
" "	1862	110⅝	110⅝	111⅛	⅜	..
" "	1864	107⅜	107⅜	107⅝	⅜	..
" "	1865	107⅝	107⅞	107⅞	⅜	..
" new	1865	110⅛	110⅛	110⅝	⅜	..
" "	1867	110⅛	110⅛	110⅜	¼	..
" "	1868	110⅝	110⅝	110⅞	¼	..
10-40s		105⅜	105⅜	105⅝	¼	..

We have no sales to report in this market, and Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co. quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Five-twenties 1881	114	115
Five-twenties 1862	110⅜	111⅜
Five-twenties 1864	106⅝	107⅝
Five-twenties 1865	106⅞	107⅞
Five-twenties (new) 1865	109⅛	110⅛
Five-twenties 1867	109⅛	110⅛
Five-twenties 1868	109⅝	110⅝
Ten-forties	104⅝	105⅝
Union Pacific R. R. 1st mort. bonds		102⅝

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.—The market continues quiet and unchanged. Some demand for Nashville stock is reported. Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co. quote:

STOCKS.

National bank, first	113	@114
National bank, second	96	@ 97
National bank, Planters'	96	@ 97
National bank, city	99	@100
Bank of Kentucky	94½	@ 95½
Bank of Louisville	99	@100
Merchants' bank	123	@125
Commercial bank	84	@ 85
Northern bank	111	@112
Citizens' bank	111	@112
People's bank	103	@104
Mechanics' bank	101	@102
Western Financial Corporation bank	66	@ 67½
Falls City Tobacco bank	96	@ 97
Masonic bank (new)	101	@102
Masonic bank (old)	80	@ 82
Security bank	103	@104
Louisville Ins. Co. bank	118	@119
Western Ins. Co. bank	118	@120
German Ins. Co. bank	150	@151
Gas Co. stock	150	@151
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	99	@100
L. & F. R. R. (common)	66	@ 67
Jeff., M. & Ind. R. R.	43	@ 44
L. & N. R. R.	64½	@ 65½

BONDS.

City for street improvements	76½@78
City for bounty	79½@80
City for school purposes	79½@80
City for Jeffersonville railroad	79 @80
City for Louisville and Nash'le R. R. (M. S.)	79½@80½
City for Louisville and Nash'le R. R. (L. E.)	78½@79
City for wharf (old)	81 @82
City for wharf (new)	80 @81
City for Waterworks (old)	79 @79½
City for Waterworks (new)	79 @79½
Waterworks bond	80 @81
Canal bond (first issue)	82½@86½
Canal bond (second issue)	79½@80
Canal bond (third issue)	78 @79
Canal bond (fourth issue)	77 @78½
Kentucky State bond (old)	98½@99½
Kentucky State bond (new)	92 @92½
Central Passenger railway bond	56 @57
Citizens' Passenger railway bond	56 @58
City Passenger railway bond	40 @45
Jeffersonville railroad bond (old)	93 @95
Jeffersonville railroad bond (new)	78½@80
Louisville and Frankfort R. R. bond (C. brch)	86 @88
Louisville and Nashville R. R. bond (M. S.)	99 @100
Louisville and Nashville R. R. bond (L. Eibh)	80 @82
Louisville and Nashville R. R. bond (M. bch)	94 @95
Lou. and Nash. R. R. bond (cons'ted mortg)	90
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad	85

The following are the closing quotations of the principal stocks of the New York Stock Exchange, as given by the 4 P. M. telegrams:

N. Y. Central	134⅜	Chic. and R. I.	108⅜
Erie	38⅜	N. W. Com	84⅞
Reading	98⅜	do preferred	88⅜
Mich. Southern	89⅞	Ft. Wayne	112⅜
Clev. and Pitts.	88⅜	West. Un. Tel	37⅜

COMMERCIAL BANK TELLER.

The following has been handed us for publication:

At an adjourned meeting of the open or Street Board, held this 3d day of December, 1868, at the corner of Bullitt and Main streets, it was

Resolved, That we deeply regret losing the active and able membership of our esteemed associate, R. H. Courtney, who has been chosen to assume the office of teller in the Commercial Bank of Kentucky in this city.

Resolved, That while Mr. Courtney carries with him the best wishes and confidence of this board, we hope that this loss to us may not only result favorably to him, but also to the corporation that has secured his services.

COMMERCIAL.

The general markets continue quiet. Prices on all leading articles are undergoing but slight quotable change. Flour is in fair demand and steady. There is little doing in grain and prices are steady. In regard to corn the outlook favors low figures. The crop is everywhere abundant, and buyers are not disposed to enter the market at over 40c.

The provision market is steady, with a fair demand for bulk meats, and the product at the various points where packing is going forward is going rapidly into consumption.

Daily Review of the Market.

APPLES—Prices are quotably unchanged. Stocks are ample to meet the demand, and prices range from $3 for inferior to $6 per bbl for choice qualities; medium $4 50a5 per bbl

BUTTER—Is steady. We quote Ohio and Michigan tub butter at 38a42c. Country butter is steady, and dealers are buying on arrival at 25a30c, according to quality. New York butter is firm at 50a55c.

BAGGING AND ROPE—Transactions are unimportant, the demand being chiefly on orders. Sales to-day of 100 pieces 2-lb bagging on private terms. We quote Ky. 2-lb bagging at 19½a21½c, and 1¾-lb bagging at 11a15c. Flax bagging at 21a22c, according to brand. Machine rope at 8a9c.

BATTING—Prices are steady and the demand active. We quote Cannelton at 30 to 31c; Maysville tissue at 30 to 31c; Maysville No. 1 at 29 to 30c; No. 2 batting we quote at 25 to 27c per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Prices unchanged. We quote Pennsylvania manufacture at 6 to 6½c in sacks and $10 per bbl. We quote half bbls at $5 50 to $6 00.

BEANS—Are steady at $3 to $3 25 on arrival, and $3 50 to $3 75 per bush from store.

BEESWAX—Dealers are paying from 33 to 35c for choice lots.

BROOM CORN—Is firm, with light receipts. We quote at $100 to $150 per ton for good to prime. Inferior is held at from $80 to $90 per ton.

COTTON YARNS—We quote standard at 19 to 21c for No. 500, 17 to 19c for No. 600, and 15 to 17c for No. 700.

COAL—Is in large supply. We quote Pittsburg at $4 25 per load of 25 bush.

CORN MEAL—Is quiet at 75 to 80c for bolted, loose.

CHEESE—Prices have advanced and are firm. We quote prime qualities factory at 18¾a19½c; Western Reserve 17½@18½c; English dairy 18 to 19c; pine-apple and nutmeg at 24 to 25c. Holland $16 per doz.

CANDLES—Are steady. We quote star candles, full weight, at 22a22½c; 13-oz at 18a19c; 12-oz at 16½a17½c. Tallow candles 14 to 15c.

CARPET CHAIN—We quote at 45 to 50c for white, and 50 to 55c for colored.

CANDLE WICK—We quote the market steady at 45 to 47c.

COFFEE—The market is steady with a fair jobbing demand. We quote common to strictly choice at 19 to 25½c.; Laguayra 25½ to 27c; Java 36 to 38c; Singapore 33 to 35c; and imitation Java at 30 to 31c.

CRANBERRIES—Are held at $20 to $22 per bbl for cultivated, and $18 to $20 for wild.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in fair request with moderate receipts. We quote apples, on arrival, from 6½c to 7½c, according to quality. Peaches are steady at 8 to 8½c for quarters, 11 to 12c for halves, and 16 to 18c for peeled.

EGGS—Are scarce and firm at 28 to 30c in lots per dozen.

FLAX SEED—Buyers are paying $2 per bu for prime.

FEATHERS—The market is dull at 60 to 65c.

FURS—Prices are unchanged. We quote prime racoon skins 30 to 40c; mink $2 to $2 50; opossum 5c; gray fox 30 to 40c; wild cat 30 to 40c; otter $3 to $5; beaver $1 to $2; muskrat 15 to 20c; deer, per lb, 25 to 30c; sheep, wool on, 55c to $1; inferior skins in proportion.

FLOUR—Market steady. Sales 750 bbls at quotations. We quote fine at $5 00 to $5 50, superfine at $5 50 to $6 25; extra at $6 50 to $7; extra family at $7 25 to 8; No. 1 at $8 50 to $9 25; fancy at $9 50 to $10 75. Rye flour at $7 75 to $9 00.

GRAIN—The market is exhibiting but little vitality. We note sales 400 bus wheat at $1 75; 300 bus oats from store at 55@60c: 200 bus malt at $2 75 for No. 1 fall. We quote oats at 57c to 62c, from store, and 50 to 52c on arrival. Wheat at $1 65 to $1 80, on arrival, for red and white. New corn 50c per bush, on arrival, and 55 to 60c from store; old corn 65 to 70c, on arrival, shelled and in ear, and 80 to 85c from store, sacks included. Rye $1 30 to 1 35 from store and $1 20 to 1 25 on arrival. Barley $1 75 to 1 90 for Nos. 1 and 2 spring; no fall barley in market. Malt is steady at $2 10 to 2 25 for spring, $2 75 for fall. Canada malt, $2 50, and $1 75 for rye malt.

GINSENG—Prices are quiet, and 74c to 75c are the ruling figures.

GUNNY BAGS—Are steady with moderate stocks at 21½c in bales and 22a22½c resewed.

GRAIN BAGS—Are in good supply and steady. We quote Penn Mills, 2-bush, at 47 to 50c; 2½-bush at 55 to 58c, and 3-bush at 63 to 65c.

HIDES—The market is unchanged. We quote green salted at 10c; dry salted, 18c; dry flint, 20c.

HAY—The market is steady, and we quote on the wharf-boat at $15 75 to $17, and from store at $17 to $18 per ton, with sales of 175 bales on wharf-boat at $15 75 to 17 for good to choice.

HOMINY—Is steady at $5 75 to $6 per bbl.

IRON COTTON-TIES—Are in moderate request at 7c in jobbing lots.

IRON AND STEEL—Prices are steady and quotably unchanged. We quote:

S. C. bar iron	4	Eng. cast steel	25
C. C. bar iron	5	Am. cast steel	19 a20

HORSE SHOES—Prices are steady. We quote Burden's at $7 15 to $7 50 per keg.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The market is steady. We quote Virginia brands at 65c to $1 25. Kentucky and Missouri brands at 40 to 70c.

NAILS—We quote 10d to 100 keg lots at $4 75. Jobbers' sales range from $4 90 to $5 10.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—The market is steady with sales of 50 barrels New Orleans at 65c. We quote New Orleans molasses at 68 to 75c. Molasses sirups at 50 to 60c; sugar do at 65 to 85c, sugar drips, $1 to $1 10, in bbls, and $1 to $1 25 in small packages.

OFFAL—We quote at $16 50 to $17 50 per ton for bran, $20 to $22 for shorts, $25 to $30 for shipstuff, and $30 to $35 for middlings. Feed is steady, with sales of 20 tons at $1 05 to $1 10 per 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Prices have advanced to $4 50 per bbl on arrival and $5 from store, with sale of 25 bbls at $4 75.

OILS—We quote linseed oil at 98c to $1. Lard No 1, $1 30 to $1 35; pure $1 40. Coal 32c to 35c. Neatsfoot $1 20 to $1 25. Lubricating 40 to 50c.

PICKLES—We quote Ky. Vinegar Company's brands in bbls at $16; half bbls at $9.

PEANUTS—Stocks are fair, and sales are reported at from 8 to 9c.

POTATOES—The market is well supplied, and at $2 per bbl loose, and from $2 25 to $2 50 per bbl in shipping order, with sale of 50 bbls in shipping order at $2 25.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady with a fair demand. We note sale of 20,000 lbs bulk at 9½c for shoulders to 13c for clear rib sides, and 13½c for clear sides. We also note light sales new bacon at 10½c for clear rib sides, and 17c for clear sides.

RAGS—Dealers are paying 5 to 5½c for mixed white cotton rags and from ½c to 1c for woolen.

RICE—Stocks of Louisiana and Rangoon are ample and prices are steady at 9 to 10c per lb.

SEED—We quote Sapling Clover at $12 to 13 per bushel; red clover $8 50 to $8 75; timothy $2 75 to $3; orchard grass $1 50 to 1 75; red top $1 65 to 2; Kentucky blue grass $2 25 to 2 50; Millet $2 to 2 50; Hungarian grass seed $2 to 2 25; hemp seed $2 to 2 25.

SALT—We quote Ohio river and Kanawha salt at $3 30 to 3 50 per barrel for 7-bushel bbls; $2 65 to 2 25 for 280-pound bbls, or 47½c per bushel; dairy salt $3 25 to 3 50 per bbl.

SORGHUM—Is selling at 50c per gallon on arrival.

SOAP—Prices are unchanged. We quote German No. 1 at 8½ to 9c, No. 2 at 8 to 8½c, rosin at 6½ to 7½c, and palm at 7½ to 8c.

STARCH—The market is steady and prices range from 6½ to 7½c for choice brands.

STRAW—Is steady. We quote at $11 on wharf, and $12 per ton from store.

SUGAR—The market is steady, with sales of 40 hhds prime New Orleans at 13½. We quote N. O. sugar at 13a15½c for fair to strictly prime; hard standard at 16½ to 17¼c; Demarara from 14 to 15½c; Porto Rico, various grades, from 13 to 14½c; Cuba, various grades, from 12½ to 13c: coffee sugars, As, Bs, circle Cs and extra Cs, from 15 to 16¼c; yellows from 14 to 14¾c.

TIN PLATE AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market is unchanged in every respect:

Tin plate, I C, per box	$14 00
Do I X	17 50
Do I C, roofing	13 75
Do I C, roofing, M. F. or Ponti	14 00
Do I X, roofing	17 00
Do D X	19 00
Do I C, 14x20, b'gt	15 00

TALLOW—Dealers are paying 10 to 10½c for tallow and 8 to 9c for grease.

VINEGAR—We quote: Wine vinegar $14 00; apple vinegar, $10 00; and cider, $8 00; inferior qualities, $6 00@7 00 per bbl.

WOOL—We quote at 30 to 38c for unwashed and 45 to 50 for tub washed.

WHISKY—We quote raw scarce at 98c to $1, tax paid, and rectified at $1 05 to 1 20. We note sales of 200 bbls new copper on private terms.

Hogs and Pork Packing.

The hog market opened brisk this morning and prices were fully maintained. Receipts amounted to 4,896 head, and we note sales of 1,700 extra heavy at $7 80 to $8 gross, 50 head good at $7 75, and sales of medium at $7 50 to $7 65 gross. Receipts at Chicago to-day amounted to 20,750, and prices at $7 62½ to 7 75 for extra, and $7 12½ to 7 50 for good to choice. In Cincinnati receipts reported 13,000, with sales of 8,000 head at 7½ to 7¾c gross, and 9 to 9½c net. Louisville still leads in prices, of which fact farmers and factors will do well to take notice.

Six of the packing establishments were in operation to-day, and the following is the exhibit of the extent of the packing business up to date:

	Killed to-day	Kil'd previously	Total	In pens
W. Jarvis & Co.	....	....	10178	1200
Fred. Leib	....	....	10835	375
O. W. Thomas & Co.	1600	11900	13500	....
Owsley & Co.	1000	10816	11816	1000
Hamilton Bros.	400	13400	13800	....
T. J. Martin & Son	1000	7834	8834	1000
Duncan, Floyd & Co.	1200	9200	10400	....
Hughes, Huffman & Co.	700	7764	8464	1800
	5900	....	87827	5375

The Indianapolis Sentinel of to-day says:

The market at the opening to-day was quiet, and hogs were more easily purchased than yesterday, or, in other words, the gap between buyers and sellers is gradually narrowing. However, it is necessary to add that buyers are timid, and apprehend losses at the market rates. Holders are not affected in the same way, and express the belief that the good demand for meats, and the light stock of the old crop, justify the rates they ask. No better weather could be wished for packing operations, and we are pleased to observe that receipts show a good increase, and offerings are very liberal. The market closed weak and unsettled.

We find the market to-day quiet at the opening, and weak at the close; prices without material alteration; demand good; receipts free; offerings very large. We give the following as being as near the quotations as it is possible to get: Light hogs, weighing from 180 to 200, gross, $6 25; 220 to 250, $6 50 to $6 75; 250 and upward, $7 25, and extra heavy, weighing from 280 to 300, a fraction above this. The net price is from $8 75 to $9; wagon hogs, $8 to $8 25. We heard of one lot of hogs selling at $7 35, which is the extreme outside of the market.

The St. Louis Republican of Wednesday says:

There is a remarkable feature in the pork business at this time, when 10 per cent. is the accommodating rate for bank facilities, and hogs are advancing, and that is the decline on hog products. Mess pork can be purchased in this market, in small lots or in large, at $22, and other products at corresponding prices. Lard, we believe, is an exception. For January delivery offers have been made at $20 50 for mess.

This is a matter which concerns operators only, and it is only adverted to at present as a subject connected with commercial information of more or less importance. Those who profess an intimate knowledge of the trade, and whose opinions are spread far and wide in circular letters, speak of the situation as critical. Others, again, invest in the business with an ardor and confidence that indicate the absence of all fear and apprehension. To arrive with any degree of certainty at the point involved, there should be some tolerably accurate knowledge of the number of hogs in the country fit for slaughtering this season, and the probable demand, foreign and domestic, likely to be expressed. The Agricultural Department reported in September the hog crop as below an average, and that department has very copious sources of information; but the popular belief is that hogs are unusually plenty, and, owing to the fine corn yield, are in unusually good order.

With respect to the demand for hog products, there is this to say, that the new yield has so far gone into immediate consumption, with scarcely the permission of the necessary time for the processes of cure or preparation. If this requirement should continue, the problem will be satisfactorily solved. England will certainly require large imports of American meats, on account of the destruction of her grass and green crops, by the drouth of the summer; but whether she will take them at the quotations indicated by the hog prices is a question for the future. Let us call attention to the fact that hogs are now bringing a better paying rate in this market than elsewhere, and that St. Louis appears to be determined to assume a position in this important branch of business worthy of her reputation as the largest distributing point of hog products in the West.

THE ST. JOSEPH PORK MARKET.

The Gazette of the 29th says:

Hogs were arriving quite freely yesterday. Pinger slaughtered about eleven hundred head, the best day's work he had yet done. He had only some five hundred remaining in pen. He is paying from $5 50 to $6 50, according to weight. The average weight of those killed this year has been 260 pounds.

Last year he slaughtered about nineteen thousand head. He anticipates a large business this year. He thinks he will kill twenty-five thousand this season.

A. O. Smith & Co. last year slaughtered, if our memory is not at fault, nearly an equal number. These gentlemen are now engaged with great energy, and, if their business shall keep pace with that anticipated by Mr. Pinger, these two houses alone will slaughter fifty thousand head.

In addition to these, Mr. Hax and, we believe, Mr. Ullman, and some other small operators, are also killing. These will give, in the aggregate figures, between fifty and sixty thousand. The true number may go beyond or fall under those given. If the number slaughtered shall reach sixty thousand, and they average as above, at $6, the amount will reach $900,000. This is a no inconsiderable sum, but will be most sensibly felt in every avenue of business.

The Washington (Franklin county, Mo.) Observer of the 28th says:

The annual season devoted to the killing and packing of pork has fully commenced. Quite a large number of hogs has been killed at the various pork-houses in town, and others are in the yards awaiting the same attention. Live hogs are commanding a good price at present, owing to the favorable weather which we now have. Sales of lots of 300 have been made at two of our pork-houses at $6 75 per 100 lbs. gross. Dressed hogs bring from $7 to $8 50 at the various stores and stalls in town. Great preparations have been made for an extensive business this winter, which we hope will prove profitable to the packers and satisfactory to the consumers.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market continues active and firm, and receipts of new crop are upon a more liberal scale. We continue to quote:

	Shipping.	Mason & Owen Co. Cutting Leaf.
Lugs	$ 7 00a10 00	$ 8 00a11 00
Low leaf	11 00a12 00	12 00a15 00
Medium leaf	12 00a13 00	16 00a20 00
Good leaf	13 00a15 00	20 00a24 00
Fine leaf	15 00a16 00	24 00a28 00
Choice leaf	16 00a17 00	28 00a35 00
Manufacturing leaf, black wrappers		15 00a20 00
" bright wrappers		20 00a30 00
" fancy bright wrappers		40 00a60 00

The offerings range generally from 50 to 60 hhds daily. To-day 47 hhds were on the breaks, and bids were rejected on 9 hhds. Bids ranged as follows: 1 hhd at $20 75, 2 at $14 to 14 25, 2 at $13 50 to 13 75, 6 at $12 to 12 75, 3 at $11 25 to 11 75, 3 at $10 25 to 10 75, 6 at $9 15 to 9 65, 3 at $8 25 to 8 85, 4 at $7 70 to 7 80, 4 at $6 to 6 65, 5 at $5 to 5 90, 6 at $4 15 to 4 95, and 2 at $3 15 to 3 85.

Louisville Cotton Market.

Advices from New York and Liverpool received to-day are not calculated to inspirit the market. The 5 P. M. Liverpool dispatch reported cotton market closed flat. Sales, 10,000 bales. Uplands afloat, 10⅞d; uplands on spot, 11¼; Orleans, 11⅜.

The 4 P. M. New York dispatch reported cotton market quiet and weak. Ordinary, 21¾c; good, 22⅜; low middling, 23¾; uplands, 24⅜; good middling, 25¼; Mobile, 25; Orleans, 25¼. At the regular auction sale to-day the offerings amounted to 96 bales, and bids were accepted on 13 bales. We also note sales of 157 bales Wednesday evening ordinary to low middling at 21 to 22c. We quote low middling 21¾ to 22c; good ordinary, 20 to 21½c; ordinary, 20 to 20½c.

Albany Live Stock Market.

NOVEMBER 30.

BEEVES—The market opened to-day without much animation, there being little or no competition among buyers. Most of the droves are made up of stock of fair average quality. The top price is 9c per lb, live weight.

Sales—Frank Ford, 15 Kentucky at 8¼c per lb; average 1,500 lbs.

Also, 33 Kentucky at 8¼c per lb; ave. 1,400 lbs.

Also, 43 Kentucky at 9c per lb; ave. 1,566 lbs.

D. C. Ferguson, 15 Kentucky at 8½c per lb; ave. 1,320 lbs.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The market is well supplied, with a fair demand at about last week's prices.

George W. Dewey sold 174 head Ohio sheep at 4½c per lb, average 94 lbs; 210 head N. Y. sheep at 3½c per lb, average 70 lbs.

HOGS—The supply is good, the demand limited, and the market dull at a decline of ¼ to ⅜ per lb, live weight.—[Argus.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Nov. 30.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts 2,144 head. The offerings of prime lots to-day were quite light, and the inquiry was fair at full prices, but common descriptions, which were in large supply, were extremely inactive, and could only be disposed of at relatively low prices. We quote prime at 8½ to 9½c, fair to good at 7 to 8c, and common at 5½ to 6½c per lb, gross.

COWS AND CALVES—Receipts 150 head. The demand was steady at about last week's figures. Sales of springers at $45 to 65 00, and cows and calves at $50 to 80 00.

SHEEP—Receipts 10,473 head. The arrivals at the Park Drove Yard, as will be seen, were again large, and there being but a trifling demand prices fell off, closing at 4 to 5¼c per lb gross, according to quality.

HOGS—Receipts 5,000 head. There was no vitality in the market. The demand was light at the opening, and continued thus to the close; sales at $10 50 to $11 per 100 lbs net, a decline.

Horse and Mule Market.

Daily report of auction and private sales by B. W. Jenkins & Co., corner Fifth and Green streets, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1868:

Brown mare $60, bay horse $60, bay horse $75, gray horse $57, gray horse $110, bay mare $84 50, sorrel horse $115, brown horse $111, sorrel horse $84, bay horse $115, roan horse $91, black horse $126.

Stock shipped South, 17 head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, December 3—P. M.

COTTON—Flat; receipts 1,085 bales; exports 3,509 bales.

FLOUR—Nominal.

GRAIN—Corn 60c for shelled. Oats nominal.

HAY—$22@23.

BRAN—$22@23.

PROVISIONS—Pork $26 25 for mess. Lard nominal. Bacon nominal.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, December 3—P. M.

FLOUR—Quiet; family $7 50@8.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and not saleable at better than $1 75. Corn in good demand at 63c for new ear. Oats firm at 55@56c for Nos 1 and 62c for choice. Rye quiet at $1 28@1 30. Barley dull; sales on time only at $2 2@2 30 for prime Canadian and fall.

COTTON—In moderate demand and prices easier; middling 23c.

WHISKY—Steady at 98c.

HOGS—Active, though the receipts are large, but all have been taken at higher rates; live $7 40@7 90; dressed $9 10@9 50. Receipts 13,000.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork held at $27 75@28, with but a light demand. Bulk meats dull and hardly any demand; they are offered at 9, 12½ and 13c for shoulders, sides and clear sides packed. Lard dull and lower; prime steam sold at 15¾c, prime kettle 16¼c for new. Clear bacon sides are offered at 15½@17c. Green meats are held at 7¾, 10 and 11¼@12c, but the sales were ¼c below these quotations.

BUTTER—Unchanged and quiet.

CHEESE—Unchanged and quiet.

OIL—Linseed 96@98c. Lard $1 25@1 35.

GOLD—134¾ buying.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, December 3—P. M.

COTTON—Heavy and ¼c lower; sales 900 bales at 24¾c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts, 16,199 bbls; market a shade firmer for low grades; sales 7,500 bbls at $5 60@6 for superfine State and Western; $6 60@7 for extra State; $6 60@7 25 for extra Western; $6 60@7 50 for extra State; $6 75@9 for round-hoop Ohio; $7 50@9 for extra St. Louis; $8@9 50 for good to choice do., closing steady; California flour quiet; sales 800 sacks at $7 75@10 via the Horn and $11 25@13 via the Isthmus. Rye flour a shade firmer; sales 350 bbls at $6 50@8 25.

CORNMEAL—Quiet; sales 400 bbls Brandywine at previous prices.

WHISKY—Quiet.

GRAIN—Receipts wheat, 29,182 bush; market quiet and steady for spring and heavy and 2@3c lower for winter; sales 72,000 bush at $1 50 for No 2 spring, $1 54@1 55 for Nos 1 and 2 do mixed, $1 80 for winter red Western, $1 90 for winter amber State, $2 for amber Michigan, $2 21@2 30 for white California, $2@2 15 for white Michigan and $2 40@2 40 for tall lots. Rye is in fair request; sales 18,000 bush at $1 50 for Western, $1 50 for State and $1 51 for Canada. Barley dull and heavy; sales 2,000 bus State at $2@2 10, the latter for choice two-rowed. Barley malt quiet; sales 4,000 bush on private terms. Receipts corn, 24,860 bush; market without decided change, closing heavy; sales 47,000 bush at $1 11@1 13 for unsound and $1 14@1 17½ for sound mixed Western, $1 07@1 10 for new white Southern. Receipts oats, 84,729 bush; market opened quiet and closed active and firm; sales 15,300 bush at 73½@74 for Western and 74½ afloat.

GROCERIES—Rice dull. Coffee is in fair request; sales 1,000 bags Rio on private terms. Sugar dull; sales 150 hhds Cuba at 11½c. Molasses in fair request; sales 250 bbls New Orleans at 75@80c.

PETROLEUM—Dull at 17@17½c for crude and 31 @31½ for refined bonded.

HOPS—Quiet; 10@15c for American.

LINSEED OIL—94@95c for small lots.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 46@46½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy; sales 570 bbls at $25 75@26 for new mess; $25 50@26 for old do; $19 50 @20 50 for prime; $22@24 for prime mess; also 250 bbls new mess, sel'r February, at $25 50. Beef is decidedly more active; sales 600 bbls at $13@14 50 for new plain mess, $16@26 for new extra mess. Tierce beef quiet; sales 280 tierces at $27@30 for prime mess and $30@33 for India mess. Beef hams firm; sales 230 bbls at $29 50@31. Cut meats heavy and lower; sales 290 pkgs at 10@11c for shoulders and 12@15c for hams. Middles steady and quiet. Lard a shade firmer; sales 800 tcs at 14¼@15½c for steam and 15⅝@15¾c for kettle rendered.

BUTTER—Firm at 29@40c for Ohio, and 40@50c for State.

CHEESE—Firm and quiet at 14@19c.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool are nominally unchanged.

LATEST.

FLOUR—Closed steady for low grades and dull and declining for medium and good.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular and unsettled; spring steady, with a moderate demand, chiefly speculative; winter heavy and 1@2c lower. Rye steady at $1 50 for Western. Oats firm for Western. Corn dull at $1 14@1 15 in store and $1 16½@1 17 afloat for mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally $25 75@26 for new mess. Beef in fair request at steady prices. Cut meats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard steady at 15⅝@15¾c for fair to prime steam.

EGGS—Steady at 40c.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, December 3—P. M.

The demand continues very limited and the prices of certain makes of unbleached and bleached muslins are a little heavy. Brown sheetings were reduced to-day by Claflin to 15½c and Portsmouth to 11½c per yard by the bale by Stewart. At these figures it is difficult to get these of the looms and the possibility is that standard sheetings will advance at no distant day. In bleached goods the Hope brand is reduced to 13½c, Androscoggin 16c, Lonsdale 16c, Ottowaugan No 1 14, Masonville 16c. Pepperel R on brown are selling at 12½c, Fry 10½@11c. Leading brands of prints are steady at 12@12½c.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, December 3—P. M.

The money market was more active and firm at 6@7 on call, though without any appearance of stringency.

Sterling quiet at 9¼@9⅜.

Gold was dull throughout the day; opened at 135 and closed at 135⅛@135⅜.

Exports of gold to-day were $185,700.

Governments higher and firm, with an improved business. Coupons of '62 were the main feature, the bulls running them up to 112 cash by offers to purchase a half million, without bringing out anything beyond a few small lots; the price however reached 111⅞@111⅜ regular.

Coupons of	'81	115
do	'62	111⅜
do	'64	107⅜@107⅝
do	'65	107⅞@108
do	new	110⅜@110½
do	'67	110⅜@110½
do	'68	110⅜@110½
10-40s		105⅜@105⅝

State bonds dull.

Missouri	89⅜@ 90
Old Tennessee	68
New do	68⅜@ 69
New North Carolinas	62⅜@ 64
New Virginias	56

Stocks were quiet but strong.

New York Central has been irregular but closed higher; a few hundred shares were brought in under the rule.

Toledo was strong under the report of a 4 per cent. half yearly dividend.

Fort Wayne and Rock Island, which are next in interest to New York Central, also advanced considerably.

The Stock Exchange has passed a resolution not to call the American the Merchants' Union Express until further notice.

The rise in New York Central caused the suspension of a broker's firm on the bear side.

The following were the closing 5:30 prices: Cumberland, 37@38½; Canton, 48@50; Wells and Fargo's Express, 28@28½; American Express, 44½@44⅝; Adams Express, 48⅛@48½; United States Express, 46@47; Merchants Union Express, 16½@16¾; Quicksilver, 22@24; Mariposa, 5@7; do preferred, 27@29; Pacific Mail 116⅛@116⅜; Western Union Telegraph, 37⅛@37¼; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 27; New York Central, 134@134½; Erie 38@38¼; do preferred, 57½@58; Hudson, 125@135½; Reading, 98½@98⅜; Terre Haute, 39; do preferred, 62@64; Wabash, 59@59½; do pref 74@75; St. Paul, 98@99; do prefed, 89@89½; Ft. Wayne, 112⅝@112¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 33½@33⅝; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 89@89¼; Illinois Central, 142; Pittsburg, 88½@88⅜; Toledo, 102@102½; Rock Island 108½@108⅝; Northwestern, 84⅜@85; do preferred, 88⅝@88⅞; St. Joseph preferred, 92½; Burlington and Quincy, 172; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, —; Chicago and Alton, 144; Lake Shore, 10¼.

The Western Union Telegraph has declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent.

Mining shares dull; Gregory, 390; Smith & Parmalee, 425.

Receipts at the Sub Treasury	$1,564,509
Payments	377,263
Balance	98,172,774

NASHVILLE MARKET.

NASHVILLE, December 3—P. M.

COTTON—Market quiet; low middling, 21¼c; good ordinary 20¼c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, December 3—P. M.

FLOUR—Dull and quotations barely maintained.

GRAIN—Wheat is in less demand; sales 2,000 bush; red $1 90@2, amber $2 15. Rye steady at $1 58@1 60. Corn dull; old yellow $1 18, new $1 10. Oats steady at 69@73c for Western.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Unsettled and lower at $1 00@1 04.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, December 3—P. M.

FLOUR—Active and favors sellers; Western superfine $6 50@7 25, do extra $8@8 75, do family $10 25@10 75.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; prime and choice red $2 25@2 45. Corn dull; prime new white 95c@$1; yellow $1 05@1 06. Oats firm; Western 70@75c. Rye dull at $1 50@1 60.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull at $27. Bacon quiet; rib sides 17½c, clear do 18c, shoulders 14c, hams 18c. Lard dull at 17c.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, December 3—P. M.

TOBACCO—Steady and unchanged.

HEMP—Large movements have been made; sales 1,300 bales undressed to Kentucky manufacturers at $100@115.

FLOUR—Low grades are scarce and firm, but other qualities are dull; superfine sold at $5@6, extra $6 25@6 50, double extra $7@8, treble extra to fancy $8 25@11 50.

GRAIN—Wheat still but unchanged, ranging from $1 50 to $2 for prime to fancy red and white fall; spring higher; choice No 2 sold at $1 35. Corn dull and lower at 65@70c. Oats firm at 58@55c. Barley quiet, with buyers holding off; strictly prime Iowa sold at $1 90; choice Minnesota $2 05. Rye higher at $1 18.

PROVISIONS—Pork held at $28 for city. Dry-salted meat sold at 9@9½c for shoulders, 11⅝c for rib sides and 13@13½c for clear sides. Bacon shoulders nominal at 11c, clear sides 17c; very little done in either article. Lard firmer; but very little done; choice keg in a small way sold at 16½c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 95@98c.

HOGS—Active and prices for lots averaging 230 to 285 pounds were $7 50@7 65 gross, and a small lot averaging 400 pounds sold at $8 25; light hogs sold at $7 15@7 50.

CATTLE—Unchanged; common to choice range from $2 75 to $6 gross.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,700 barrels; wheat, 3,000 bush; corn, 6,000 bush; oats, 4,000 bush; barley, 730 bush; rye, 300 bush; hogs, 8,000 head.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, December 3—P. M.

COTTON—Operations restricted; market ¼@⅜c lower; middling 23⅛c; sales 1,200 bales; receipts 5,463 bales; exports 1,329.

Nothing done in the produce market on account of the heavy rain all day.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; common 8¼c, prime 12c. Molasses drooping; common 45@55c, choice 51@65c.

FLOUR—Superfine $6 50@6 75, XXX $8 50@8 50.

GRAIN—Corn—nothing doing; held firmly at 80c. Oats firm at 65c.

BRAN—Firm at $1 20.

HAY—Dull at $21@22.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $29. Bacon dull; shoulders 11c, clear rib sides 15¾c, clear sides 16⅝c. Lard dull; tierce 16c; keg 16½@17c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified $1@1 02½.

COFFEE—Unchanged; stock light.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, December 3—P. M.

EXCHANGE—Eastern firm at par buying and 1-10 prem. selling.

FLOUR—Quiet and holders firm; sales spring extras at $5 25@7.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer and 1@1½c higher; No 1 $1 13½@1 16; No 2 $1 13@1 14, closing at $1 11¼@1 12 for No 2; sales No 2 since 'Change at $1 14. Corn—old dull, unsettled and 5c lower; sales old No 1 at 73c cash and seller the month, and No 2 at 60@67 c; new shelled 58a54c; kiln dried 55@60c, rejected do 60@58c, closing quiet at 55c for new shelled and nominally 75c for old No 1; sales No 1 this afternoon at 73c. Oats quiet and steady; sales at 46½@47½c, closing at 47c. Rye steady and quiet at $1 13@1 14 for No 1 and $1 11@1 11½ for No 2. Barley dull and easier; small sales at $1 56@1 52 for No 2, closing at the inside.

HIGHWINES—Inactive and nominal; buyers at 94@94½c and sellers at 95c.

PROVISIONS—Provisions active and firmer; sales mess pork at $22 50 cash, $21 50 for seller February and March. Lard quiet and firm at 14@14½c for steam and 14½c for kettle. Bulk meats are fairly active and firm. Dressed hogs more active at $8 50@8 50.

CATTLE—More active on the shipping account; sales of good to choice shipping beeves at $5 50@7 and $4 50@5 75 for fair to good steers; common grades are neglected.

HOGS—Firm and 15@20c higher; extra fancy lots sold at $7 75@7 80; the general average was from $6 90 to $7 40 for common to fair and $7 50@8 65 for good to prime.

Lake freights are over for the season.

RECEIPTS—For the past 24 hours—8,365 bbls flour 11,160 bush wheat; 29,570 bush corn; 19,192 bush oats 1,071 bush rye; 902 bush barley; 22,215 hogs.

SHIPMENTS—6,244 bbls flour, 17,286 bus wheat, 25,927 bus corn, 6,652 bus oats, 6,032 bus rye, 3,937 bus barley, 7,900 head hogs.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, December 3—P. M.

Crude very dull, with no disposition among dealers to either sell or buy; spot, 40 to 45 gravity, might find buyers at 11½c, but none offering; oil 40 to 47 gravity very dull; sales 1,000 bbls spot, 40 to 44 gravity, was made last night at 11¾c.

Refined bonded is exceedingly quiet; buyers for December delivery at 29½c, but no sellers. No transactions. Spot is quoted at the same price.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

LONDON, December 3—P. M.

Consols 92¾ for money and 92¾ for account. Five-twenties 74⅜. Railways quiet; Erie 26½; Illinois Central 96¼.

FRANKFORT, December 3—P. M.

Five-twenties 79¼@79½.

LIVERPOOL, December 3—P. M.

COTTON—Closed flat; sales 10,000 bales; middling uplands on spot 11¼d, to arrive 11d; Orleans 11¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—Unchanged. Wheat firm but not quotably higher.

PROVISIONS—Declined. Beef 97s 6d. Other articles are unchanged.

Naval stores and produce are generally unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 3—P. M.

Refined petroleum 1s 5½d. Calcutta linseed 58s 6d.

ANTWERP, Dec. 3.

Petroleum heavy at 55½@55f.

LONDON, Dec. 3—P. M.

The Bank of England has raised the rate of discount to 3 per cent. Bullion decreased £168,000 during the week.

IMPORTS

[From the Records of the Merchants' Exchange.]

BY RIVER—December 3.

CINCINNATI—Per Lawrence—268 bbls apples, Wm Babb—156 bbls do, Abner Cooper.

CINCINNATI—Per General Lytle—50 bbls whisky, J B McIlvaine & Son—75 kegs lead, Geo McCullough—30 bxs drugs, Jno Bull—125 bags wheat, Jas Kennedy—10 bbls tomatoes, Wm Myers—125 bbls whisky, Dorn, Barkhouse & co—22 bbls onions, 77 bales hay, Geo F Clark

CINCINNATI—Per United States—30 bbls copperas, Wilder, Peter & co—25 bbls whisky, Dorn, Backhouse & co—45 bxs tin, Bridgeford & co—10 bbls whisky, Hackett & Callaghan—7 bbls do, Gheens & co—18 bbls do Bierman & co—10 bbls do, W L Weller

HENDERSON—Per Rose Hite—5 pkgs fruit and rope, Stege & Failing—109 bags corn, Brandies & Crawford—4 bales cotton, G W Wicks & co—1 bbl eggs, Gheens & co—26 bales sheeting, H D Newcomb & co—5 bbls oil, T L Jefferson—45 bags corn, Whitney, Brown & co

CINCINNATI—Per Charmer—505 bdls iron, Louisville Rolling Mill co—120 kegs nails, Griffith, Bunce & co—9 bbls oil, H A Drummell—280 bdls iron, 10 kegs horse shoes and nails, Force & co

MADISON—Per Leonora No. 2—3 hhds tobacco, Farmers' warehouse—44 bales hay, Jas Ringo—2 hhds tobacco, Boone warehouse—400 bbls lime, 100 bales hay, S P Loss

ST LOUIS—Per Melnotte—W A Richardson & Son—30 bags rye, J C Hamling—8 hhds tobacco, Spratt & co—40 bdls lead, 15 kegs shot, Johnson, N & co—395 kegs wheat, R H Robinson & co—1 hhd do tobacco, Phelps & co—5 bbls oil, E Wilder & co—4 do do, Wilson, Peter & co

RAILROADS.

During the 24 hours ending noon, Dec. 3.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON R. R.—3 cars horses, B F Avery & co—1 car mules, H H McCrey—56 pcs bagging, J H Davies & co—20 do do, Todd & Richardson—1 car hogs, Duncan, Floyd & co—3 do do, H Ditton—6 do do, Hughes, Huffman & co—3 do do, and 1 bx mdse, T B Graham—3 bbls whisky, R H Campbell—1 bbl brandy, R H Shrader & co—24 bbls tobacco, Pickett warehouse—30 cars and 45 head hogs, drovers—1 hhd tobacco, Ninth St warehouse—18 bags hay, T H Gasson—3 cars hogs, Hamilton & Bro—4 cars wood, Wm Mahl

LOUISVILLE, MEMPHIS AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD—24 bales cotton, W C Tyler—1 car hogs, O W Thomas & co—3 cars hogs, H M Anderson—3 cars and 54 head hogs, drovers—36 bbls rice, 384 bales cotton, 4 bxs mdse, 14 bags dr fruit, 6 rolls leather, 60 bags peanuts, Wood & co—75 bbls molasses, L co—25 bbls sugar, Murrell & Weller—6 bags peanuts, Davies, G & co—7 bbls molasses, Newcomb, Buchanan & co—56 bags feathers, 4 bbls skins, 1 do oil, Wm Mix—1 do, Shane, 101 bags corn, Satterwhite & Bro—3 pkgs tallow, Sam Wells—6 bags cotton, 22 bags dr fruit, 30 do feathers, 8 do rags, Terry, Wheat & Cheney—2 bags wheat, Jas Kennedy—1 bbl feathers, H Corbin, G W Wicks & co—7 rolls leather, 8 pkgs, Jeff R R—15 bales cotton, H W Campbell—5 cars pig iron, G S Moore & co—35 bags dr fruit, Todd & Richardson—11 bales domestic, 1 bx mdse, K W, W & Kennedy—8 bales wool, 4 bags dr fruit, McNeill Wright & Saunders—7 bbls hides, 4 bags seed, Sabel & D—105 bales cotton, B F Rue & co, 35 do do, J C 95 do do, 152 ags peanuts, C B Bowen—18 bales cotton, Porter, Fairfax & co—4 bales cotton, Geo W Wicks—1 hhd tobacco, Ray & co

Plows! Plows!

WE are furnishing the following at manufacturers' prices. All orders addressed to us will receive careful and prompt attention.

Brinly Plows,
Avery Plows,
CORN SHELLERS, all kinds;
CUTTING BOXES, all kinds;
BONE PHOSPHATE,

The best and cheapest fertilizer in use. We are general dealers in farming implements and field seeds.

HEWETT, HARDY & CO.,
no14 deod3m 112 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

CHARTREUSE ELIXIR,
Or Jesuit's Secret!

IS a certain remedy for Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis Old Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

AND THE CURES WILL BE PERMANENT

ASTHMA RELIEVED.

By pastils, which are prescribed by the first physicians in the city. For sale by WM. G. GRAY,
n28 deod3m Corner Third and Green Streets.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

WE have now on hand, and will continue to make the best of BOOTS and SHOES. The public is requested to call and examine our stock and prices, which cannot fail to please. All orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

L. BASTIAN & CO.,
No. 71 Fifth street, between Main and Market.
no10 deod3m

GO TO THE
Southwestern Agricultural Works,
NOS. 312 to 324 GREEN ST.,
—FOR—
Portable Circular Saw Mills,
PORTABLE HAY PRESSES,
Portable Cotton Presses,
Lath Machines, Shingle Machines,
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BRENNAN & CO.,
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SOUTHWESTERN
Furniture Manufacturing Comp'y,
NOS. 86 & 88 FIRST ST.,
BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

ALWAYS on hand and made to order, all kinds of parlor, kitchen, and other furniture. Orders for any kind of furniture executed at the shortest notice and the lowest market price.

The attention of dealers in furniture is respectfully solicited. oc4 deod3m

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M. WOODS FERGUSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS and dealers in all kinds of Sash, Circular and Gauge Sawed Pine, Poplar and Oak Building Lumber. Also, manufacturers of all kinds of Poplar, Cherry, Walnut, Gum and Maple Lumber for Furniture, Weather-boards, Shingles, Laths, Bed Slats, Pickets, Table Legs, Chair Rounds, Bannisters, Bench Backs, Broom Handles, Box Boards, &c. We have great facilities for sawing BRIDGE TIMBER, RAILWAY TIES and STRINGERS, for which we solicit orders.

mh20 dtf M. WOODS FERGUSON & CO

AMUSEMENTS.

WEISIGER HALL.

POSITIVELY SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

Commencing Monday Evening,

DECEMBER 7.

REUNION

And Farewell Tour of the World-famed

HANLON BROTHERS,

GEORGE, WILLIAM, ALFRED, EDWARD, FREDERICK,
(and the little Hanlon boys), JULIEN, VICTOR, FRANCOIS.

AND THEIR NEW

Transatlantic Combination,

Now making their Farewell Tour of the United States. In addition to the attractions presented by the HANLONS, they have also under engagement the following European celebrities:

PFAU,

The daring young Russian Athlete and Champion of the World upon the

Flying Trapeze,

Who will perform his blood-chilling leap of

180 feet thro' mid-air,

Turning a somersault in his tremendous aerial flight.

Accompanying the HANLONS is

MR. JAMES BEAMPHIN,
Europe's greatest Harpist.

Miss EMILY THORNE,
The accomplished Comedienne and Vocalist;

Mr. ALFRED B. SEDGWICK,
Concertinist and Buffo Singer.

Messrs. SYLVANI and BENEDICT,
Grotesque Artists.

ADMISSION—Down stairs 75 cts; secured seats 25 cts extra; up stairs 50 cts.

The Hanlon ticket office for the sale of secured seats is at D. P. Faulds' music store, No. [illegible] Main st. Sale of seats commences Thursday forenoon, Dec. 3.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8.

ONLY HANLON MATINEE, for schools and families, Saturday afternoon, Dec. 12.

d1 TuThFrSu E. P. KENDALL, Business Manager.

Louisville Opera House.

MARIE FREDERICI'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA. TWO LAST NIGHTS.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, Flotow's Grand Comic Opera, in 3 acts, STRADELLA, in which Chas. Lang Zeigler, Franz Himmer, Joseph Weinlich, Heinrich Steinecke, Wm. Bach, &c., will appear.

To-morrow evening, Mozart's MAGIC FLUTE.

Saturday—Matinee—Flotow's MARTHA.

Monday, Miss EMMA MADDERN.

WEISIGER HALL.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND

WILL LECTURE

Friday Evening, December 4, 1868.

SUBJECT: "THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH;" being a sketch of the habits, food, farming, sects, superstitions, influence, etc., of the old Germans of Eastern Pennsylvania, who, being native Americans by two hundred years, think their language quite as good American as the English.

Saturday Evening, December 5, 1868.

"JOSH BILLINGS,"

THE HUMORIST,

WILL LECTURE.

Subject, - - - - MILK.

These are two of a course of six lectures to be delivered before the Louisville Young Men's Christian Association this season. Henry Vincent, the great English Orator, will lecture Thursday, January 21, 1869—subject: "John Wesley; his glorious life, teachings, and actions;" also Friday, January 22, 1869—subject: "English oddities and weaknesses." The remaining lectures to be announced.

Tickets to the course $2 50, including reserved seats; single tickets 50 cents. To be had of G. W. Lyons, Superintendent, at rooms of the Association, Central Market building; of Wm. Kendrick, Third, between Main and Market streets; of C. P. Barnes, under the Louisville Hotel, and at the door. d1 d4

STEAMBOATS.

For Clarksville and Nashville.
ROBERT MOORE......JOHN FARRELL, Master,
Will leave as above on Friday, the 4th inst., at 12 M., from city wharf.
JAS. W. FORSEE & CO., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, and White River.
TEMPEST......SCHULTZ, Master,
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Cairo and Memphis.
TEMPEST......SCHULTZ, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day the 4th, at 5 P. M.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Eastport and Florence.
KATE ROBINSON......ASA MASON, Master,
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 5th, at 2 P. M.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
INDIANA......R. E. NEAL, Master,
Will leave for Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. Levi, Gen. F't Ag't. E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't.

For Memphis and Arkansas River.
MINNIE......JOHN S. DOYLE, Master,
Will leave as above on Friday, the 4th, at 12 M., from city wharf.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

Adams Arkansas Packet Line.
THOS. H. ALLEN......PILCHARD, Master,
Will leave as above, direct, on Friday, the 4th, at 4 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Cairo and Memphis.
TENNESSEE......S. ARCHER, Master,
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 5th, at 5 P. M., positively.
JAS. W. FORSEE & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
NICK LONGWORTH......A. Q. ROSS, Master,
Will leave for Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. Levi, Gen. F't Ag't. E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't.

Regular Memphis and White River Independent Packet.
DES ARC......JOHN D. ELLIOTT, Master,
Leaves Memphis every Monday at 5 o'clock P. M.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE,
nov4 Wed, Th and Fri tf Agent, 36 Fourth st.

Regular Kentucky River Packet.
DOVE No. 2.
SAM. SANDERS, Master......GEO. M. WOODS, Clerk,
Will leave for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M., for Woodford, Oregon, and Shakers' Ferry every Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
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JOHN D. ADAMS, Sup't,
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Have one night and two hundred and fifty miles less railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville.
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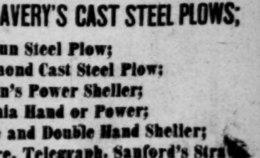

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